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VOL. XXII NO. 123 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

POLICE CHIEF BANS MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS

Ansari's Message To Malaviyaji

Full Confidence In Pandit's Leadership

Country Cannot Connive At Communal Award, Says Mr. Aney

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Dr. M. A. Ansari has sent the following telegram to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Benares, before his departure for Europe:—

"Leaving India's shores with fullest confidence in your leadership. Praying complete solidarity and success in campaign. Urge Sardul Singh's inclusion Board.—Ansari."

GOVT.'S DUAL POLICY

Dr. Ansari when asked to express his views on the criticisms levelled by the Liberals and Mr. Jinnah against the Patna decisions, said those who were criticising the Congress leaders were doing so, as they hadn't understood the real significance of the Patna decisions. "We are really fighting against the dual policy of the government, namely repression and reforms" he said, and we want to show that their claim that they had the country behind them in regard to this policy, is false. This issue is so clear and simple that there's no reason why our critics are not able to grasp the real meaning.

If they attack us for being only destructive in our work, we want to tell them the consructive side. Our activities will be the summoning of a Constituent Assembly, which will formulate a constitution for the country, and this assembly will represent every shade of opinion in the country.

Dr Ansari said in the present atmosphere where there was so much ill-feeling between communities on the question of arriving at a settlement of the communal problem it could not be considered dispassionately and therefore they had decided to adopt a policy in which a controversial question like the communal award would not stand in the way of common agreement on other non-controversial questions like repression and reforms.

This attitude he affirmed was most rational and practical.

When asked what the next step of the Parliamentary Board would be, Dr. Ansari said that it would formulate a national demand. Settlement of the communal problem would be the most important and integral part of that demand.

MALAVIYA EXPLAINS CONGRESS VIEW

BENARES, May 24.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement to the press: "In view of the likelihood of some misunderstanding arising out of the reference made to the question of the Communal Award in the farewell message of Dr. Ansari, I think it manifesto. This will probably be the Congress Parliamentary Board as I understand it. The Board has not yet considered the policy of the programme which it will incorporate in its election manifest. This will probably be done at its next meeting. The resolution of the A. I. C. C. constituting the Congress Parliamentary Board is, however, quite clear. The Board is to select only such Congressmen as candidates for election, as will pledge themselves to support the policy which the Congress, from time to time, may determine.

CONGRESS BOUND TO SUPPORT JOINT ELECTORATES.

It was stated in the Nehru Report that "separate electorates must be discarded completely as a condition precedent to any rational system of representation. We can only have joint or mixed electorates." Again in 1931 the Congress Working Committee accepted a scheme of communal representation based on joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities on a population basis and the right to contest further seats. This is the scheme which Gandhiji placed as a representative of the Congress before the Round Table Conference. In my opinion until the Congress produce any other schemes, the Congress Parliamentary Board is bound to support this scheme.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF COMMUNAL AWARD.

One can safely say that in view of the policy that the Congress has consistently followed hitherto, it will not accept even for a short period the Communal Award which is so obviously inimical to the growth of the principle of self-government. I hope this will be generally accepted as correct by all Congressmen and I have no doubt that my friend Dr. Ansari also will agree with it.—A. P

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

Mr. Aney On Patna's Clear Lead

BENARES, May 24.

"The country cannot decry the White Paper Scheme and connive at the Communal Award without stultifying itself. The Congress has never taken that view and it will never take such a self-contradictory position," declared Mr. M. S. Aney in a statement to the Associated Press.

CLEAR LEAD.

He said, "The decisions of the A. I. C. C. at Patna have now given a clear lead to Congressmen to mobilise their forces and fight the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly. I have no doubt that the Congress will be able to demonstrate its hold on the classes and masses of India and give an effective reply to those who think that the Congress has suffered in its prestige during the last one year and half. If the Congress Parliamentary Board make a genuine attempt to secure the co-operation of all nationalist forces in the country in carrying the election campaign.

THE AWARD AND CONGRESS.

"I generally agree with the view which Dr. Ansari expressed in his statement yesterday, but the language in which he referred to the problem of the Communal Award is likely to create misunderstanding regarding the attitude of the Congress Parliamentary Board on that question. The attitude of

(Continued on page 7.)

"AT HOME" TO DR. ANSARI

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was "at home" to Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress Parliamentary Board, on Wednesday evening, at his house "Hasman," Warden Road, on the eve of the latter's departure for Europe.

Syt. Bhulabhai Desai (third from left), with some of the principal guests who were present at the "At Home" party given by him in honour of Dr. Ansari (fifth from left) on Wednesday evening.

MAHASABHA AND COMMUNAL AWARD

Issue Before Forthcoming Elections

NEW DELHI, May 24.

The Honorary Secretary of the All India Hindu Mahasabha has issued circular letters to the Secretaries of the Provincial, District and local sabhas and other wellwishers of the Mahasabha requesting them to ascertain the attitude of the respective constitutencies to the subject.

In the course of the latter the Secretary points out that Bhai Permanand had made an offer to Dr. Aansari that if opposition to the Communal Award were made the plank of the new party platform, the Mahasabha would not run their own candidates so that the progressive force of the country might present a solid front of opposition to the White Paper and the Communal Award. The Swaraj Party at Ranchi Conference shelved the issue of the Award under the pretext that a constituent assembly would deal with the matter. Now that the the A.I.C.C. has refused correctly to represent the views of the Hindu community on the Award, the Mahasabha leaders feel that the Mahasabha should participate in the forthcoming elections.—A. P.

Momentous Decisions Will Be Taken In June Meeting

LAHORE, May 24.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held on June 16 and 17, either at Delhi or Lahore. The exact avenue for the meeting of the Conference will be announced later on.

The invitees include, besides the members of the Committee various workers from all provinces.

In view of the fact that momentous decisions are likely to be taken by the Committee a good attendance is expected.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. OFFICE AT ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

Mr. Rajarao, the permanent Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has come to Allahabad and is arranging the opening of the head office of the A.I.C.C.

As the Swaraj Bhavan where the office was located is now in Government possession, another building will be rented.

GOVT RETURN CHANDWA ASHRAM

But Charkas And Looms Still Under Their Custody?

PATNA, May 24.

The properties of Chandwa Ashram at Palamau seized by Government on 6|1|32 when the Congress Committees were declared illegal have been returned to the founders, says a message from Daltonganj, adding that charkhas and looms have not been returned.—A.P.

BRAND WHITLOCK DEAD

CANNES, May 24.

The death occurred of Brand Whitlock, the famous United States Minister (later Ambassador) Belgium throughout the War.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LLOYD ON INDIA AGAIN!

LONDON, May 24.

India has been described as a country with a hundred Irelands inside it" by Lord Lloyd in a speech at Exeter.

He said the country had been ruled not so much by the sword as by British impartiality. Lord Lloyd inquired the rights of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin "transient figures of fleeting moment" to hand over Britain's great heritage without consulting the people. He said the surrender of China, Ceylon and Egypt were the closing avenues of employment to British people.

Lord Lloyd added, if Conservative Party would not guard the interests of Britain, as well as those of India, they could not be surprised if more and more people in Britain preferred the Black Shirt to the White Paper.

Lord Lloyd agreed that Britain was pledged to make an experiment in self-government for India, but not in any particular moment, or particular way.—Reuter.

THREE POWER. NAVAL TALKS

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Britain, United States and Japan have been engaged in conversations with a view to ascertaining the possibility of preliminary discussion naval questions prior to Washington Naval Conference of 1935.

It is understood, the first overtures came from Britain and Japan. Japanese officials suggested that preliminary discussion on international questions relating to the Pacific go a long way in clearing the atmosphere for a naval conference.—Reuter.

"Rioting, Intimidation And Defiance," The Justification

ORDER TO BE IN FORCE FOR 7 DAYS IN CITY

The following Order was issued by the Commissioner of Police yesterday:—

WHEREAS arising out of disputes and dissensions among the mill-hands and employees of the textile mills in Bombay, serious rioting, hurt to and intimidation of citizens lawfully employed and defiance of lawful orders of the authorities have occurred and whereas I consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety to prohibit any assembly or procession.

FOR SEVEN DAYS.

Now, therefore, I Walter Robert George Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sub-section 3 of Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, 1902, prohibit in the City of Bombay for seven days from the 24th May, 1934 any assembly or procession in connection with the present textile dispute or strike.

PREVIOUS ONES RESCINDED.

In consequence of the above Order, my order of the 16th May, 1934, regarding assemblies or processions south of a line extending from Ballard Pier to Back Bay and my order of the 20th May, 1934, regarding assemblies or processions in Municipal Wards, C, D, E, F and G are hereby rescinded.

Police Bundobust At Strikers' Meeting

Leaders Exhort Workers To Stand Firm

The last meeting to be held before the order of the Commissioner of Police banning all meeting and processions connected with the strike for seven days took place at Kalapani, Madanpura, on Thursday evening. The venue was very near the scene of police firing the previous night.

Elaborate police precautions were, therefore, made and the Commissioner of Police, Deputy Commissioners Wilkins, Reynolds, and Butler, Superintendent Karnik and Inspector Bhatkal with a large posse of lathi police and armed men were present.

MUSLIM STRIKERS' MEETING.

About 500 Muslim strikers assembled at Kalapani and were addressed by Mssrs. Parulkar and Bhukari. They condemned the action of the police in opening fire upon the strikers merely because, they said, the strikers desired to go along a route to which the police objected. They extended their sympathies to the injured men and exhorted the men to carry on the strike undeterred.

There was no untoward incident and the meeting dispersed late in the evening.

"MILLOWNERS MUST REALISE"

"Hindu" On Bombay Police Firing At Strikers

MADRAS, May 24.

Commenting on the police firing at the Bombay strikers the "Hindu" in the course of a psychological analysis on the situation observes that each of the parties, the Government, the Millowners and the workers has their duty to perform.

The mill owners must realise their contention of rationalisation of the production, so that the wages of the labour may be increased to remedy the ills the textile industry is suffering from.

As for the Government, they should make the millowners understand that they would not allow the mill owners to ignore the conditions on which they have granted the protection to textile industry on a lavish scale.

If the workers are convinced that the millowners and the Government are doing their duty, they would not continue the struggle.—(United Press.)

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST RUIKER

NAGPUR, May 24.

That he committed the offence of molestation by instigating the Empress Mill workers to resort to picketing at the mill gates was the main charge framed against Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Labour leader, and the President of the Nagpur Textile Union by Mr. R. D. Behor, First Class Magistrate, to-day.

The offence is punishable under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act under which Mr. Ruikar is at present being tried.—A.P.

ARRESTS AT DARJEELING

DACCA, May 24.

In connection with the Darjeeling outrage, 30 houses were searched to-day in different parts of the city and a large number of unmarried Hindu girls and young men were taken to the different police stations where their statements were recorded.

Of these nine youths were put under arrest by the Sutrapur police. Three of them were released on bail this evening and the rest were detained in Hajat.—A.P.

JARDINE ENGAGED

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 24.

The engagement is announced of cricketer D. R. Jardine and Margaret Irene, the younger daughter of Sir Harry and Lady Peat.

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Wanted—Candidates desiring employments in India and abroad: Engineers, Overseers, Doctors, Graduates, etc. Consult with Goodwin & Co., Delhi. (2437).

Wanted—For a Girls' High School an experienced Gujarati Graduate Teacher having ideals of national education and service B.T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply immediately with full particulars: Box No. 100, C/o The "Bombay Chronicle". (8440)

Wanted B.Sc. (Physics-Chemistry), B.A. (Sanskrit Gujarati) Arabic and Persian teachers. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected. Trustee, Piperdiwala High School, Rander. (2432)

Wanted an experienced clerk, preferably Government pensioner, to do general office work. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 112, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted by the Tropical Insurance Co. Ltd., Secretary for Bombay Branch. Salary Rs. 200|300 according to abilities plus travelling and all office expenses. Applicants capable of securing sound organisation and guaranteed business and willing to deposit cash security Rs. 2,000|3,000 need only apply to Head Office, P.O. Box 130, Delhi. (8416).

Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics, (3) Professor (or Lecturer) of Persian and Urdu, and (4) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class at the M.A. is necessary for the first three posts. Appointments will be till 31st March, 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

Wanted an experienced Gujarati Graduate for Head Master's Post in Jafarabad High School. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred and a graduate teacher strong in English. Apply, Secretary, C|o Post Box 5012, Bombay 9. (2425).

12. TO BE LET.

Large bungalow, on Kuria Road, Andheri, with out-houses, motor garage, large compound with garden, and big and small godowns at Clark Road, near Simplex Mills. Apply Box No 2440.

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Wanted airy and well-lighted office room in Fort at moderately cheap rent. Reply Box No. 116, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

Wanted—Medical agencies for Punjab. Most influential firm, see personally, C|o M. A. Parekh, Princess Street. (2436).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Qualified doctor's services required for private charitable dispensary, three hours in morning at Bhuleshwar. Apply Box No. 113, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted—Financing Partner to join most sound and lucrative business with a capital of Rs. 20 thousand Hindu preferred. Investment yielding 10 p.c., or more. Apply Box No. 2435, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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A consignment of German adding machines to be disposed of on account of indentor. Apply Box No. 114, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale one No. 110 Anglo-American High Rolls for seed crushing with five rolls of 16"x48" Mehilal Ice Factory and Oil Mills, Chandausi. (2412).

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Tailoring—Get your clothes made by an experienced cutter on the latest style. Our rates defy competition. Jimmy & Co., Empire Mahal, Dadar Tram Terminus.

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Butter, best quality at competitive price for household use, Champion Brand, can be had from Champion Butter Company, Grant Road, Trial solicited.

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Commercial photographs of machines, buildings, plants, etc., for advertisement or other purposes done at cheap rates. Counsic Bros.

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Two plots on Koregaon Park, Poona, measuring 6000 yds. each. Any offer invited. Apply Box No. 2439, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 25th May, 1934, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms valuable household furniture such as one full size Chubb Safe about 66" x43"x28" one Harichand large safe about 60"x32"x28" specially made Swiss Marble Clock, drawing room fancy cabinets, cinema machine with films, Oliver and Royal Typewriters, zoondah cupboard, large and small carpets, revolving chair, writing tables, cushion chairs, marble pots, rich Teracota figures and large dresden vases, marble-top table, teapoys, pier tables, Gujerati records, reclining sofa, etc.

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On Sunday, the 27th day of May, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Owendun Road, New Gamdevi.

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SECTION 144 IN SHEIKHUPURA

Sequel To Fight In Court Area Between 2 Parties Of Jats

SHEIKHUPURA, May 23.

Section 144 had to be promulgated by the District Magistrate, yesterday in the court precincts as a sequel to a fight between two parties of Jats from the village Kaloke who could not be dispersed despite repeated charges by the police.

Seven persons were arrested two of whom are stated to be seriously injured. It is understood that a policeman has also received minor injuries. It is stated that one of the parties to the dispute desired to lodge a complaint with the police against the other regarding a burglary while the other party desired to prevent it. Altercations came to a head with the above result.—A. P.

REDUCTION OF BIG SALARIES RECOMMENDED

Ajmer Municipal Inquiry Committee's Suggestion To Govt.

AJMERE (By Mail)

Enquiries made with regard to the recommendations of the Ajmer Municipal Enquiry Committee which finished its labours about two months back and on the strength of whose proposals the local Government asked a week back the Local Municipality to show cause why it should not be superseded, reveal the facts that the Enquiry Committee has, inter alia, suggested the advisability of bringing under reduction the posts of Secretary, Supervisor, and other comparatively highly paid clerical staff of the Municipality. Other important recommendations include the organisation of office routine and records and the system of purchasing stores.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Expenditure under the head "Public Health" has been increased by Rs. 18,000 per annum. The proposal has met with universal approval but it is felt all the same that no amount of extra money could improve matters unless and until the drainage system was completely overhauled.—A. P.

DOCK WORKERS CLASH IN STREET

Police Intervene And Arrest 70 Men

RANGOON, May 24.

The timely intervention of the Police saved a serious situation last night at about 11-30 in the Brooking Street locality when a free fight ensued between two opposing factions of the Burmese Dock Labourers who used lathis, stones and soda water bottles.

About 70 arrests were made. Two police officers were injured. —United Press.

Fellow Boarder Commits Alleged Double Murder In Mt. Abu Institute

NEW DELHI, May 24.

According to the Ajmer correspondent of the "Statesman" a double shooting tragedy took place at Mount Abu High School in which two boys of the school living in the same Boarding House were shot dead by a fellow boarder.

It is alleged that one of the boarders removed a 12 double-batrolled gun and two rounds of ammunition from one of the masters' rooms.

Armed with this on last Friday night he is alleged to have approached Loveday (another boarder) and shot him through heart.

Collics Loveday's friend, was also shot dead. The boarder in question, it is stated, then gave himself up and made a statement to the principal. He is now in custody at Mount Abu.—A. P.

ALLEGED DACOITS ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD (By Mail)

The local police raided a chawl in Gomtipur a suburb of Ahmedabad on Monday evening and arrested nine persons in connection with dacoities recently committed in several villages of the Ahmedabad district.

The police are in search of several other alleged dacoits who are absconding.—A. P.

Associated Press has been informed that Mr. Nagoswara Rao (Andhra) was originally nominated to the Congress Parliamentary Board but by a mistake his name was omitted from the list given to the press.

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HELPING POOREST CITIZENS

St. John Ambulance Parsi Division Appeals For Donations

The Divisional Committee of the Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, has submitted the thirtieth Report of the working of the Division for the year ended 31st December 1933.

After four years of public stress and anxiety, occasioned by the cammunal riots and disturbances, the year under report was a normal one without any stirring events. Routine work was carried on, as usual, removing large numbers of patients and invalids from one place to another and attending athletic meetings, sports, walking and cycle races, Agakhan Hockey Tournament, Fireworks Display in aid of Hospital Funds, Torch Light Tattoos in aid of the Ex-Service men fund, fires, etc.

The outstanding event of the year was the organisation of a Health Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, jointly with the Parsi Nursing Division.

Merbership.

The membership of the Division at the close of the year was 126, there being 22 admissions and 16 withdrawals; the latter due to service out of Bombay, reasons of health, etc. Besides there were two Honorary Members.

Members cheerfully responded during the year to 618 calls involving in all more than 1200 hours, at all hours, as far as practicable. They removed 549 patients and invalids, besides rendering aid to the injured on the occasions of public functions.

No Tolls.

The Government of Bombay have granted exemption to the Motor Ambulances of the Division "from payment of toll on provincial roads in the Bombay Suburban District" by their Resolution No. 6800/27 dated the 24th June 1933 in the Home Department.

Similarly the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways have exempted the members of the Division from purchasing platform tickets while attending railway stations for removal duty.

General Inspectations.

During the year, the following four inspections were held of the Bombay Corps, when members of the Division turned out in large numbers:—

(1) Inspection by His Excellency the Governor, on the 11th March 1933, (2) Inspection by Sir David Petrie, Chief Commissioner for India, on the 2nd July 1933. (3) Inspection by H. E. the Viceroy Lord Willingdon, on the 13th August 1933, and (4) Inspection by Major W. Nunan on the 19th November 1933.

Ambulance Competitions.

During the year, competitions were held for several trophies amongst the members of the Division at different times. These competitions helped the members to maintain the standard necessary for the All India Ambulance Competitions. A team of the Division participated in the All India Ambulance Competitions held at Calcutta on the 16th January 1934, for the Brigade Challenge Shield and Cup Competition and was declared runners up and won the Gabriel Brigade Challenge Cup.

Gatherings.

A Social Gathering in celebration of the first anniversary of the Headquarters Building was held on the 9th April 1933.

The Annual Deh Jasan (Thanks Giving) Ceremony was performed on the 25th June 1933, in the N. M. Wadia Hall of the Lady Willingdon Building.

Financial Position.

During the year under report, income by subscriptions, special and removal donations, interest, etc. amounted to Rs. 8,807-0-7, while the expenses amounted to Rs. 3,885-9-6 leaving a credit balance of Rs. 4,921-7-1.

The securities lodged with the Official Trustee of Bombay now amount to Rs. 57,300, which include 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 50,300, 5 per cent Loan of 1945-55 of the face value of Rs. 500, 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan, 1935, of the face value of Rs. 500; Government 5 Years Cash Certificates for Rs. 6,000, which become due on the 11th February 1934.

As the income from these securities is not sufficient to make the Division self supporting and as it has no assured annual income, it will have to depend, until it can raise a sufficient endowment fund to meet all its expenses, upon annual subscriptions and donations, which owing to the lamented death of some of its generous donore, as well as owing to financial stringency, show a decline. The Division carries its work to the very doors of the poorest citizens in Bombay. It must, therefore, bring home to the citizens a realisation of the fact that the Division is out to help as well as for help.

STREET GAMBLERS SURPRISED

C. I. D. Raid In Princes Street Section

Rao Saheb Wagle of the Bombay C. I. D. carried out a raid in the Princess Street Police Station Section on Wednesday night and arrested five persons on charges of receiving bets on the public street.

The raid was carried out in Cavel Street and the persons were arrested it is alleged on receiving marked coins from bogus punters.

The arrested persons were placed before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday by Sub-Inspector Kokje and released on bail.

COTTON BLAZE AT SEWRI

Over Lakh Damage Caused By Outbreak In Godown

Damage to the tune of more than a lakh of rupees was caused by a fire that broke out in a cotton godown at Sewri in the early hours of Thursday.

More than an hour-and-a-half was taken by the Firemen of the Bombay Fire Brigade to bring the raging fire under control.

Several water hoses were plied and the Firemen under Mr. Coombs succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading and causing more damage.

Some of the Fire engines and the salvage corps were present on the spot till 6 a.m.

The cause of the fire is not known and it appears that the contents of the Godown were insured.

It appears that about 3 a.m. on Thursday a watchman, noticed smake issuing forth from the Godown of Mr. Tulsidas Khimji. The cotton bales that were stored up in the Godown belonged to Mr. Tulsidas Gurudas.

The watchman immediately raised an alarm and fire engines from Dadar, Byculla, Sewri, Babulnath Tank and Wadi Bunder hurried to the spot and under the direction of Mr. Coombs immediately set to work.

A battery of hoses were plied on the blazing godown and after an hour and a half the firemen succeeded in bringing the fire, which threatened to spread to the adjoining buildings, under control.

Some of the fire engines and the Salvage corps were kept on the spot till about 6 a.m. to prevent a further outbreak of the fire.

The cause of the fire is not yet known. It appears that the contents of the godown were insured.

PARSI CADET AMBULANCE DIVISION

The Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, organised on the 1st October 1925, has now emerged from its infancy into childhood, having completed eight years of its existence. It has proved a fine recruiting ground for the parent Division, as is observed from numbers transferred to it from year to year.

Senior Section:—In the commencement of the year, there were 32 Senior Cadets, fifteen of whom having attained the age of 18, were transferred during the year to the Parent Division. Four cadets of the Junior Section, having qualified themselves for Senior first aid certificate, were transferred to the Senior Section. Eight cadets left the Section on account of study, Mill service etc., leaving 13 Cadets on the roll at the close of the year.

Junior Section:—In this Section, the year opened with 73 Cadets on the roll, of whom 4 were, during the year, transferred to the Senior Section. There were 19 fresh enrolments and 24 withdrawals, leaving 64 at the close of the year.

What appears to be a loss to the Cadet Division is a gain to the Parent Division.

Cadets of both the Sections were helpful in the Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, organised by the Parsi Division, jointly with the Parsi Nursing Division. Cadets of the Senior Section were trained in the demonstrations of exhibits, which they could explain to the visitors very nicely.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Mr. Norbert Figueredo, M B B S to officiate as Superintendent of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. P. Rodrigues.

Dr. F. N. A. Moos, Superintendent, G. T. Hospital, Bombay, has been granted leave on leave salary equal to average pay for one month from May 16th or the subsequent date of availing.

Dr. J. P. Padshah, FCPS, (Bom), MD, (Lond), Honorary Physician at the G. T. Hospital, to officiate as Superintendent of the Hospital in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Dr. Moos.

Mr. R. V. Shiveshwarkar, M B BS, (Bom.), DPH, DTM, (Liv), who is at present doing duty as temporary additional Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, is transferred to Ahmedabad as Assistant of Public Health, Northern Registration District, from June 15.

Mr. N. T. Advani, MBBS, (Bom), DPH (London), who is at present officiating as Assistant Director of Public Health, Northern Registration District, is transferred to Poona as temporary additional Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District, vice Mr. Shiveshwarkar.

Mr. H. F. Knight, ICS, to be Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments, from May 15.

Mr. T H G Stamper, Consulting Surveyor to Government, to be Arbitrator in respect of the Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, MLC, to be a non-official member of the Board of Public Health Works, Bombay Presidency, for the year ending March 31 next.

New Health after Malaria

PROOF that Sanatogen creates 60% more red blood-cells in 3 weeks

A feeling of lassitude is a typical sign of Anæmia. When the blood is weak and impoverished, it cannot carry the necessary life-giving oxygen and food to the cells of the nerves and muscles. As a result, the functioning of all the organs of your body slows down.

To become strong and healthy again you must overcome the weakness of your blood by strengthening the blood-producing organs and by building up a large number of new blood-cells in your body. And you can do that so easily—with Sanatogen!

A well-known physician has kept record-sheets of 80 of his patients treated with Sanatogen, and these documents prove that:

"As an average in all the men and women tested an increase of 60% red blood-cells was obtained after three weeks' use of Sanatogen."

(See "Medical Echo.")

900,000 red blood-cells per c.m.m. more in one month.

The "General Practitioner" records the case of a girl suffering from a severe form of anæmia. Sanatogen was prescribed and after a month, the number of red blood corpuscles had increased from 3,600,000 to 4,500,000 per c.m.m.

Think what new, fresh blood would mean to *you*. You would look healthy again, and would feel years younger, instead of being tired and "run-down." And think of the joy of having people exclaim again: *"How well you look!"*

This is surely convincing proof of the fact that Sanatogen will revive and strengthen your whole system within a few weeks. And just think what this promises you in the way of health! Sixty per cent. more red blood corpuscles will mean that in a few weeks you will feel fit and fresh again—that a new stream of life will flow through your veins.

Now also obtainable in half-size bottles at about half price.

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Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

PATHAN STABS PATHAN

Accused Released On Bail Till June 2

On a charge of causing grievous hurt to Hayatkhan Karimkhan, another pathan, was arrested on Wednesday by the Nagpada Police and placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz Presidency Magistrate, Second Court Mazagaon on Thursday.

The accused was released on bail till June 2.

It was stated by the police that the son of a watchman named Lalkhan Bhawalkhan was serving in a tea-shop at Bellasis Road. The accused was served by the complainant's, (Bhawalkhan's) son with tea worth two annas about six days ago. The accused went away without paying for it and assaulted the complainant's son with a stick when he asked for the money.

Subsequently the complainant sent word to the accused to pay the money and also apologise for having assaulted his son. Accused having refused to do so, Bhawalkhan with his son went to see the accused. But on the way it is alleged, the accused met the complainant and stabbed him in the abdomen as the result of which complainant had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

The accused was bailed out on a surety of Rs. 100.

The following reply was received by Haji Abdul Ghaffar Khan from the Frontier Government to his request for permission to interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi) and Dr. Khan Saheb detained in Hazaribagh Jail:—"Regret permission for interview cannot be given."

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

UNDER-TRIAL ESCAPES

Disappears From Bed In J. J. Hospital

An under-trial prisoner, detained in the J. J. Hospital pending his trial before the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of murder, has succeeded in making good his escape.

Eluding the vigilance of jail warders, who were keeping a day and night watch over him, Ponnayya, the prisoner completely disappeared from the Hospital on Thursday morning.

Police all over Bombay have been warned to be on the look out for the escaped prisoner.

Messages have also been flashed to the district and suburban police to detain any person answering to the description of the prisoner.

The prisoner seems to have left the Hospital between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m. on Thursday. The warders, found their charge missing from the Hospital bed at 5 a.m. He had been removed to the Hospital from the Arthur Road Prison only two days ago, as he complained of some throat trouble. The jail authorities now think, that this was only a ruse.

It will be remembered that the Mahim Police discovered on the morning of January 9, the prisoner and his wife lying in a pool of blood at Dharavi. The woman was dear while he had a wound in his neck. The story given by Ponnayya that he and his wife were waylaid and attacked the previous night, while they were on their way to cinema, was at first believed, but on investigations being made the police charged Ponnayya with the murder of his wife.

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Sports Joltings From Here and There

CRICKET AND SNOBBERY

(By SPORTSMAN.)

A good deal of flutter has been caused in the local football circles by the non-participation of the Colaba United in the prize distribution ceremony at the end of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament. The W.I.F.A. took it as an affront to that august body. I understand the Association called upon Mr. Irani, the Secretary of the Club, to explain the conduct of his team. Mr. Irani pleaded that he had lodged a protest against the Referee's decision with the Secretary of the Association even before the final match was over and was waiting with his team in the dressing room to hear the decision of the Council. He had no intention of boycotting the prize distribution. Had they intimated to him their opinion about his complaint there and then, his team would have participated in the function even if the decision went against them. It seems the Council confronted him with a rule which demanded a written protest with a deposit of Rs. 10. As Mr. Irani did not comply with this rule, he was apparently placed in the wrong box. I do not know what action the W.I.F.A. propose to take against the club.

Mr. Irani, however, takes the attitude of the W.I.F.A. Council as an insult to his team, in that they did not inform him of their decision at once, knowing that his team was waiting in the dressing room, for it. Aggrieved at this treatment, the Colaba United have withdrawn both from the Gossage Cup and Harwood League Tournaments, which has, by the way, put the W.I.F.A. Council in a quandary. They are at a loss to find another team—a good and paying one from the gate point of view—to take their place in the League. In any event, Colaba United is finished, as one official of the W.I.F.A. told me, so far as Cooperage is concerned.

DE SARAM'S OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE.

De Saram, a young Ceylonese player of the Oxford University who has just secured his blue, gave wonderful exhibition with his bat against the "Demon bowlers" of Australia. The utter disrespect with which he treated Grimmett, Ebeling and Fleetwood Smith in compiling 128 runs which happened to be the highest individual score of the match has ennerved many a shaky batsman in England. They seem to think that there is not so much sting in the Australian bowling after all. I have no doubt they will be disillusioned about it ere long. However, De Saram deserves to be highly complimented on his brilliant performance in his first appearance against his redoubtable opponents. The fact that he was able to make such a gallant stand while his colleagues were being massacred adds further lustre to his achievement.

DARLING KNOCKS UP A CENTURY.

Darling contributed a glorious century, 80 of which came through boundary hits, to the Australian total of 319. While Ponsford scored 75, Bradman was dismissed for 37 only. Tindall carried the bowling honours, capturing 5 wickets for 94 runs.

The University XI were swept off their feet by the bowling of Fleetwood-Smith and Ebeling, who bagged five and four victims respectively for 30 and 34 runs in the first innings, which produced a paltry 70. A notable feature of the innings was that eight of the batsmen were clean-bowled, two being stumped by Oldfield.

OLDFIELD'S SMART WORK BEHIND STUMPS.

Following on Oxford mustered 216 runs, of which De Saram accounted for 128. No other batsman could go beyond 16. Grimmett placed seven wickets to his credit for 109 runs. Oldfield behind the wickets was responsible for the dismissal of six batsmen, having stumped four and caught two—not a mean performance. Thus the Tourists won the match by an innings and 33 runs.

AUSTRALIAN VISIT TO INDIA.

In a recent Press interview, Mr. A.S. De Mello, the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, gave out that the Australians have been definitely invited to play one or two matches in India on their way back home from England, and a letter to this effect has been addressed to the Australian Board of Control for International Cricket at Adelaide. If they agree to spend a fortnight in India, two matches will be played—one in Bombay against an All-India XI and another at Delhi against the Viceroy's XI. If they are, however, unable to spend more than a week, only the Bombay match will hold good. It is hoped that the Australian Board will see their way to accept the invitation.

NAIDU WILL LEAD AGAIN.

It was suggested in some quarters that the Yuvaraj of Patiala should lead the Viceroy's XI. But Mr. De Mello does not think that Major C.K. Naidu's position will be seriously disputed by anybody. I know there are many people in India, who are not particularly enamoured of Naidu's captaincy. Nor am I. I should like to see the man who can do better.

COLOURED CRICKET TEAM FROM AFRICA.

Light has now been thrown on the proposed visit of a Cricket-team from South Africa in 1935-36. The proposal has come from the Metropolitan and Suburban Cricket Association of Cape Town. It will be a coloured team and not a white one as was generally supposed. Therefore, they are doubly welcome. I do hope, the Indian Board of Control will entertain their proposal favourably.

CRICKET AND SNOBBERY.

It is a pity that no Test Match can be played with such a private touring team, because the Imperial Cricket Conference does not approve of it. The African Europeans and Boers may play Test-matches on behalf of Africa, but the sons of the soil are debarred from doing so! Because, forsooth, they are not—most probably, they are not allowed to become—members of the Imperial Cricket Conference. This is called sporting justice with a vengeance. In contrast with the snobbishness of the cricket tin-gods, the All-India Football Team has arranged three Test matches in Africa. I do not know, if the whites will participate in these matches. Whether they do or not, it will not much affect the Test character of the game. Let us hope cricket will give up its snobbery ere long.

REGULAR VISITS BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

The Indian Board of Control are in communication with the M.C.C. in connection with regular visits between India and England every four years. It all depends upon how many countries desire to be so entertained by the M.C.C. In order to enable India to be on level with the other great cricketing countries, she should have regular visits to and from England, Australia and South Africa every two years or so. Perhaps, the ensuing Imperial Cricket Conference will come to some satisfactory arrangement about this very imporant point.

In any case, it is hoped that the M.C.C. will agree to an early visit of an Indian team to England. Otherwise the Board fear that the good work they have been doing in organising Provincial Associations, establishing an All-India Championship, and registering players and umpires, will not produce half the results they expect.

QUESTION OF TEST QUALIFICATION.

I wish the Board of Control had pushed on with their proposal for altering the Test qualification rule, at the forthcoming Imperial Cricket Conference, instead of shelving it to a future date. The question is an urgent one and needs to be attended to without delay. A meeting of the full board should have been convened before the Imperial Conference met. Now that India has gained Test status, she cannot afford to lose a single hand worthy of her representation. Every son of the soil should be at her service when the national struggle for supremacy takes place.

HAMPSHIRE RECOVER AGAINST AUSSIES

Mead And Lowndes In Great Fourth Wicket Partnership

LONDON, May 23.

In the match between Hampshire and the Australians, which commenced to-day at Southampton, the home team had made 401 for eight wickets at the close of play. Hampshire made a disastrous start losing 3 wickets for a bare 79 runs.

A great fourth wicket partnership then followed between Mead and Lowndes, who took the score to 326 when Lowndes was caught by Darling off a skier.

McCabe has so far taken four out of the eight wickets.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS May 24.

In the French Championships Marcel Bernard (France) beat Maharajkumar of Cutch 6/2, 4/6, 7/5, 3/6, 6/4. It was delightful smooth tennis evenly matched. The loser could be merited as the winner. The Frenchman forced the pace, but Cutch kept a perfect length and his angled drives on side lines were untakeable. Cutch led by 3 love in the third set and 2/1 in the last set after which he pulled up from 5/2 two to 5/4. The result was always in doubt.

LEG THEORY NOT FAIRLY TREATED

Declaring that the leg theory question has not been fairly faced, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, in an article in the "Star" headed "Welcome Australia," asks if the disappearance of Jardine means that the methods used in Australia will be barred, "The issue cannot be left in the air, the M. C. C. cannot sit on the fence permanently without serious possibilities of misunderstanding and trouble," he says. "It should already have clarified the situation and ought at least to have carried out reform of the leg-before-wicket rule, which is the most palpable solution of the leg theory problem. Bowlers ought not to be forbidden to adopt a leg attack while batsmen are permitted to use their pads against a ball breaking from the off."

CRACK AMATEUR RIDER FOR INDIA

LONDON, (By Mail).

One of the best English amateur riders, Mr. Frank Cundell, will miss the next National Hunt season. His regiment has been ordered to India in September, and Mr. Cundell expects to be there for five years.

AUSTRALIA'S "NO" TO INDIA

BOMBAY, May 24.

The Honorary Secretary, the Board of Control for Cricket in India has received the following message from the Australian Board of Control:—

"The Board carefully considered your request but regret inability to extend the present tour."—A.P.

LEADERS TOUR 'QUAKE -STRIKEN AREAS

PATNA, May 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Aney and Mr. Abhayankar accompanied by Andhra leaders visited Monghyr, Bhagalpore and other earthquake-stricken areas, say advices from mofussil.—A.P.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OPPOSES 40-HOUR WEEK

Complains Japan, India's Most Formidable Rival Enjoys Considerable Advantage By Not Ratifying Labour Conventions

The Employers' Federation of India has issued the following Press Note:—

The eighteenth session of the International Labour Conference, which is due to meet at Geneva early next month, will have to consider many matters of particular interest to India. Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Employers' Federation of India, has, it is understood, communicated the views of his Federation to Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the Employers' Delegate on the questions which directly affect employers in this country.

REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK.

The most important subject before the Conference this year is the proposal to reduce hours of work to 40 per week as a means of alleviating unemployment. The last International Labour Convention dealing with hours of work in factories was adopted in 1919, when India was allowed 60 hours per week and Japan 57, except in the raw silk industry. The experience of India, which readily adopted this Convention, has been very discouraging for any consideration of a similar measure in the future, as some of the most formidable competitors of this country did not ratify the Convention, and thereby enjoyed considerable advantages. The present proposal is of a much more drastic character, because one of the objects seems to be to equalise the hours of work in 'all' countries. The Employers' Federation of India are of the opinion that, so far as India is concerned, the idea of the 40-hour week must be altogether ruled out. This country will have to go a long way, before she reaches a position which would compel her to embark on a policy of drastic reduction in hours as a cure for unemployment. Moreover, Indian industries will very soon have to adjust themselves to a 54-hour week and to face increased competition in consequence. The problems of India are different from those of highly industrialised countries in the West, and in the present stage of her development, she must fashion her policy according to her own special needs and difficulties.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

Another item on the Agenda of the Conference is the question of the employment of women in underground workings of mines. The system now in force in India requires that the number of women employed in coal mines should be gradually reduced, so that after the 1st of July 1939 no woman shall be permitted to enter the underground workings of the mines. The Employers' Federation are of the opinion that this system has operated quite satisfactorily and is one against which there can be no strong objections. In fact, the suggestion has been made that the present rate of withdrawal may be accelerated.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AT NIGHT.

There is also a proposal before the Conference to revise the Convention of 1919 with regard to the employment of women at night in such manner that women in responsible positions in factories may be excluded from its scope, and also that the term 'night' may be deemed to include the hours between 11 and 6, instead of 10 and 5 as at present. The Employers' Federation agrees to the first suggestion. But as regards the second, they point out that the Indian legislation on the subject is more advanced than the Convention. Under the Factories Bill now before the Legislature, no woman can work in a factory between the hours of 7 in the evening and 6 in the morning, slight extensions being allowed by special permission. The Employers' Federation desire that this should be very forcibly brought to the notice of the Conference and the position should be taken up that, instead of the Convention being revised in such a way as to extend the hours of night work, the rest of the world should follow the practice in India. It is notorious how Japan, for instance, has made use of the existing Convention and any extension of it should be stoutly resisted.

JAPANESE LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The Employers' Federation also draw attention to the fact that Japan has not raified many important provisions of International Labour Conventions. For instance, the Washington Hours Convention, 1919, provided for a weekly rest day. But the Japanese Factory Law even now does not contain any reference to a weekly day of rest. According to a League of Nations publication, "Industrial Labour in Japan, 1933", there is no Japanese legislation prescribing a weekly rest day, nor is the weekly rest customary in Japan. All that the law enforces is two rest days in a month for women and young persons. But even this modest allowance does not apply to men, as the main clauses of the Factory Act cover only women and children.

The Convention mentioned above provided for Japan that the actual working hours for adults should not exceed 57 in the week, except inthe raw silk industry. The Japanese Factory Law contains no restriction whatsoever on the hours worked by men. The only statutory limitation relates to women and young persons whose working hours may not exceed 11 in the day, including a break of one hour. The weekly hours of work are not specifically limited.

The only Convention that Japan may be said to have partially ratified is the one dealing with the age at which children can begin work. But even here, there is a provision allowing children to work at the early age of 12, if they satisfy certain educational qualifications.

The Convention concerning the employment of women at night forbids work between 10 in the night and 5 in the morning. But the Japanese law allows extensions up to 11, and advantage has been taken of this provision by most of the textile factories, which are thereby enabled to work double shifts for a total span of 18 hours in the day.

India on the contrary has kept herself in advance of international conventions. Though allowed 60 hours by the Convention of 1919, it is proposed to reduce the hours to 54 per week for women in all factories and for men in perennial factories. Women cannot work after 7 in the evening and before 6 in the morning, though the Convention would allow work up till 10 in the night and as early as 5 in the morning. A weekly rest day is compulsory.

W. I. F. A. Decides To Give Up Hockey Control

Opposition Proceeds With Plans To Form Independent Association In Bombay

The following letter has been addressed to the Press, by the Hon. Secretary of the Western India Football Association in connection with the running of Hockey in Bombay:—

In view of the efforts which are being made to form a separate Hockey Association in Bombay, the Committee of the W.I.F.A. Ltd., invited representatives of all clubs affiliated to that Association to meet them for an informal discussion on the situation on May 1st. At the request of a number of representatives who were present at that meeting it was adjourned until Monday, the 14th instant, in order to give those representatives an opportunity to report to their respective Committees.

Twenty-two representatives attended the adjourned meeting and after a further discussion it was resolved by 12 votes to 10 that the W.I.F.A. Ltd., should continue to control Hockey subject to the articles of the Association being altered to give Hockey a permanent representation on the General Committe.

Before, however, the Committee could meet to consider whether the wish expressed by the majority of the clubs present at this meeting could be met, it had definite information that the opposition still intended to proceed with their plans to form an independent Association and the Committee of the W.I.F.A. Ltd., has decided, that as it cannot count on the continued support of all affiliated Hockey Clubs, to intimate to the Indian Hockey Federation that it will allow its affiliation to that body to lapse as from October 31st.

AUSTRALIA'S BIG SCORE IN FIRST VENTURE

Visitors Pile Up 428 Runs For 9 Wickets, Home Team All Out For 420

LONDON, May 24.

Brilliant weather prevailed at Southampton to-day when play was resumed in the match between Australians and Hampshire.

The wicket was good. For an addition of 19 runs to the overnight score, Hampshire lost their remaining wickets.

McCorkell left at 18, Oldfield holding him off Chipperfield (420/9).

The last wicket fell for no addition to the total, Tennyson falling to catch at deep mid-on off Oreilly when he had contributed 56 runs. Tennyson gave very bright display and 40 of his runs came through boundaries.

The Hampshire innings thus concluded for 420, Baring (not out) nil.

AUSTRALIA GO TO BAT.

Sensational opening marked tourists' innings. Australians lost their first three wickets, namely Woodfull (two), Brown (nil) and Bradman (nil) for ten. McCabe and Darling, however, stopped rot, carrying the total to 88 for three at lunch.

Australians had made 255 for six at tea.

Woodfull and Brown opened the innings and before he had commenced scoring the latter snicked the ball McCorkell catching him at wicket (1/1).

Bradman joined Captain but fared no better, Baring having him held brilliantly off his second ball by Mead fielding in slips before batsman had broken his duck (1/2). McCabe and Woodfull now became associated but did not stay together for long, Woodfull returning ball to Baring who brought off beautiful left-handed catch (10/3).

McCabe and Darling stopped rot and raised the score to 88 for no further loss when lunch interval arrived, McCabe batting 31, Darling batting 47.

Baring has so far bowled four point one overs, none of which was maiden, in the course of which he captured three wickets conceding six runs. He got plenty of life off pitch. Baring has been invited to play for Gentlemen against Players at the Oval.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

Resuming after lunch, McCabe and Darling took the score to 184 when they were separated. Darling was unlucky to miss his century by four runs, being out l-b-w to Kennedy (184/4). He played a very attractive innings. After reaching his half-century, he was less reckless, though playing in an aggressive fashion. He gave one chance in slips. In a stay of ten minutes over two hours he hit one six and fourteen fours. McCabe was the next man out when he snicked a new ball, McCorkell standing back bringing off a fine catch off Baring (203/5. McCabe made 79. He reached his 50 after eighty-eight minutes play. Playing faultless cricket, he hit once over the rails and seven times to the boundary. After contributing 38 runs, Kippax followed him to the pavilion, Boyes having him held by Tennyson in gully (255/6).

At this stage the teams adjourned for lunch, Bromley then batting 25.

428 FOR 9.

Australians had made 428 for nine at close in their first innings.

That Australians' weakness against fast bowling was glaringly apparent in Australia against Larwood and company, was re-emphasised to-day when they faced Baring, Hampshire's amateur fast bowler, who for half an hour with the new ball bowled faster than anyone in England except Larwood.

Baring obtained a wonderful bag, namely Woodfull, Bradman Brown and McCabe. He has been chosen to play for Gents against Players at the Oval and must be regarded as Test possible. It is curious that Baring failed to get blue at Cambridge because he dislocated his legs in a motor accident two years ago. Yet he is now bowling faster than ever. His good height is congenial for high action and taking full advantage of it, he gets, as much pace and lifeout of the pitch as he possibly can.

In his first spell of bowling he captured three wickets conceding six runs.

Scores:—

HAMPSHIRE (1st Innings)	
Arnold c Bradman b Oreilly	27
Moore b McCabe	3
Pothecary l.b.w. b Fleet-Smith	9
Mead l.b.w. b Oreilly	139
Lowndes c Darling b McCabe	140
Tennyson c Brown b Oreilly	56
Crease c Oldfield b McCabe	8
Kennedy b McCabe	0
Boyes b Chipperfield	8
Mecorkel c Oldfield b Chipperfield	18
Baring (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total	420

BOWLING ANALYSIS

McCabe 25/4/79/4
Darling 12/4/30/0
Fleetwoodsmith 22/0/111/1
Oriely 46.1/12/123/3
Chipperfield 19/7/41/2
Bromley 7/2/24/0

AUSTRALIANS—1st Innings.	
Woodfull, c and b Baring	2
Brown, c McCorkell, b Baring	0
Bradman, c Mead, b Baring	0
McCabe, c McCorkell, b Baring	79
Darling, l-b-w b Kennedy	96
Kippax, c Tennyson, b Boyes	38
Bromley (not out)	25
Extras	15
Total for six at tea	255

FRENCH HARD COURT TENNIS

Merlin Avenges Defeat At Hands Of Hare

PARIS. May 23.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

In the French Hardcourt Championships, first round, Billaudot (France) beat A. A Fyzes (India) 6—3, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3. Fyzee was beaten by Anno Donini.

In the second round Merlin, the youthful French Davis Cup player beat C. Hare, the 19 year old British find, 6—1, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

All the leading players won their matches.

BERLIN OLYMPIC GAMES

Jews Promised Equal Treatment

Germany will treat Jews on an equal footing with other competitors in the Berlin Olympics and also include in the German team German Jews with sufficient ability, according to the German delegates to the International Olympic Congress.

AMERICA'S WONDER HORSE

Equipoise Wins £65,754 In Stake Money

LONDON, (By Mail).

Mr C. V. Whitney's wonder horse, the six-year-old Equipoise, gaimed an easy victory in the Philadelphia Handicap at Havre De Grace, Maryland.

Competing against four other high-class thoroughbreds he won by a length from Mr. S. W. Labrot's Springsteel. His jockey, Sonny Workman, had Equipoise on a tight rein, but he covered the mile and one-sixteenth in 1 min. 44 2-5 sec., only two-fifths of a second worse than the course record.

This was the first victory of Equipoise since his owner decided to attempt to beat Sun Beau's total earnings record of £75,354. It brought him in a further £1,160, and he now stands third on the list of leading money-winners with £65,754. Phar Lap being second with £66,450.

Mrs. Kamla Nehru is likely to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Dehradun on Sunday.

Cricket Club For India In Bombay?

Governor Becomes Life Member And Shows His Practical Interest In Scheme

The Associated Press understands the presence of the Maharaja of Patiala, President of the Cricket Club for India in Bombay during this week in connection with the informal conference of Princes is taken advantage by the Cricket Club authorities to discuss whether it would be possible to establish in Bombay a beautiful Club house and acquire suitable ground for a cricket club.

This matter has been engaging the attention of the Club's Committee and the Maharaja while in Bombay interested himself in exploring the possibilities with the help of the Nawab Liaqathyat Khan a member of the Committee and Mr. De Mello, General Secretary of the Club.

The main idea was to consult His Excellency the Governor but the Maharaja of Patiala was unable to meet the Governor as he had to leave Bombay yesterday but it is understood, Sir Liaqat and Mr. De Mello interviewed His Excellency by appointment.

GOVERNOR'S INTEREST.

It is further understood H. E. the Governor has very sympathetically considered the scheme which was placed before him and as a mark of his interest in the club His Excellency became life-member of the club yesterday and was delighted to have the club-tie which was presented to him.

Great enthusiasm prevails in Bombay among cricketers and the possibility of having a parallel to Lords Cricket ground in "urbs prima in Indis" and halfway house between England and Australia, two greatest cricketing countries in the world is rightly greeted with acclamation.—A. P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh 11, 1990.
Muslim—Safar 11, 1353.
Parsi—Adar 21, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 2m.
Sunset—7h. 9m.
High Water—9-11; 20-53.
Low Water—2-42; 15-00.
SATURDAY: May 26.

S.S. "Ranpura" with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria, Editor of "The Cherag" of Navsari will deliver a lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty), today (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. on "Saints and Sages in the Mountains."

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th inst. instead of at 12-30 p.m. on Friday, as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th June.

THE LAXMI NAGAR (KHAR) RESIDENTS' ASSCN.:—The seventh annual general meeting of the above Association will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p. m. (S.T.) in the Laxmi Pavilion.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Adams Voy: 34" left Singapore on the 22nd inst. via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 31st inst. and sail again on the 1st June with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The Executive Committee of the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute invites an essay on "Domsetic Life in Ancient Iran from a Sociological Standpoint," for a prize of Rs. 300. Any lady or gentleman belonging to any nationality can compete for the prize.

Intending competitors are expected to give a "factual description" of the old Iranian household, home life, family constitution, family relations, etc., comparing the domestic aspect of the life of the ancient Iranian Society, as can be gleaned from ancient Iranian literature either in the original Avesta-Pahlavi or in good translations thereof, or from contemporaneous literature of other nations referring to the Iranians. The description must be to the point as far as possible so that the essay may not become needlessly lengthy.

The Essay, with only the nom-de-plume of the writer on the front page, must be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 23rd June, 1935. The full name and address of the writer must be sent in a separate sealed cover bearing only the nom-de-plume on the outside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Disraeli". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Wonder Bar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "What Price Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "This Side of Heaven". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "1002nd Night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Keyhole". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Moulin Rouge". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Seeta". Time as usual.
MINERVA: "Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Khakh-ka-Putla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Shane-Khuda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD: "King of the Jungle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR: "Hold 'em Jail." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Manjari". Time as usual.
PALACE: "Bird of Paradise". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 5-30 p.m. "The Story of Alphabets." 6-0 p.m. Light Music 7-0 p.m. An Interesting Talk. 7-30 p.m. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Current Films by Richard Meredith 9-45 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin and Announcements.
6-35 p.m. A programme from Australia in celebration of Empire Day.
7-05 p.m. Speeches from the Royal Empire Society Banquet.
7-20 p.m. Charles Manning and his Orchestra.
7-40 p.m. Music and the Ordinary Listener, a talk.
8-00 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra.
8-45 p.m. George Royle and Greatrex Newman present. The Folde-Rols, a seaside summer show of Scarborough, Hastings and Eastbourne.
9-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements
10-05 p.m. Dance music; gramophone records.

NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL, PAREL

The Social Service League's Night High School, will re-open after the summer vacation, on Tuesday 5th June at 7 p.m. It is a full-fledged High School, preparing students for the Matriculation Examination. The school is recognised by the Bombay University, and sends students direct for the Matriculation Examination. The School meets between 7 p.m. and 9-20 p.m. daily.

The school affords a great advantage and convenience to those who are employed, or are in search of employment, and so cannot attend the Day-Schools. As for Second Languages, Sanskrit, Marathi, Persian, French and Urdu, are taught here. The fees also are very moderate, i. e. Std. VII Rs. 3 Std. VI Rs. 2/8 Std. V Rs. 2; Std. IV Rs. 1/8 Std. III Rs. 1/8 Std. II Rs. 1/4 Std. I Re. 1.

GAY STORY OF PARIS LIFE

At Pathe

Some thing unusual has been achieved in Charles R. Rogers' "Girl Without A Room" which opens to-day (Friday) at the Pathe Cinema.

It is a gay melange of fun but the romance supplied by Charles Farrell and Marguerite Churchill, is fresh, appealing and believable though it occurs in the midst of the giddy, mad setting of the Montmartre district of Paris.

Charles Ruggles, Gregory Ratoff, Grace Bradley and a quartet of goofy Russians set a mad comedy pace. Walter Woolf, the latest find from Broadway, makes his debut and seems destined to be a new heart throb for young femina.

The story is hilariously funny, but if we remember our newspaper reading it is perfectly true. Farrell is a 'nut' artist who paints what he feels and not what he sees, and gets into a mess of trouble and notoriety by winning a contest with his painting upside down!

"Girl Without A Room" is from Jack Lait's novel and has been directed with swift pace by Ralph Murphy. The sparkling dialogue is by Frank Butler and Claude Binyon.

The songs are by Val Burton and Will Jason. "Rooftop Serenade" sung by Sam Ash and Marguerite Churchill, and "You Alone" sung by Walter Woolf, are certainly fated to be outstanding popular hits.

This is a wild eyed picture, all right, but it's great fun, just what we want these days.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR WOMEN STUDENTS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay have issued revised rules regarding the grant of scholarships to women students at the B. J. Medical Schools of Poona and Ahmedabad and the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind). Candidates should be between the age of 16 and 30 years and should submit their applications to the Superintendents of the Schools in the prescribed form with the necessary certificates. Not loss than one-third of the scholarships at the B. J. Medical School Poona, will be assigned to the candidates from the Southern Division. In the event of there being no suitable candidate from the Southern Division, the scholarship may be awarded to any other suitable woman student at the School.

There are six scholarships of Rs. 15/ each per mensem available for women students at each of the B. J. Medical Schools at Poona and Ahmedabad. The number of such scholarships to be granted every year will depend upon the number of vacancies, the total number of scholarship-holders each year being limited to six at each of the schools The tenure of the scholarships will be for four years. There is only one scholarship of Rs. 20/ per month every year for women students at the Medical School Hyderabad. The total number of scholarships at that school should not exceed four at any time, the tenure of the scholarship being four years. The scholarships are liable to be forfeited in case of failure to pass the prescribed examination or may be suspended or discontinued in case of misbehaviour.

Other particulars regarding the scholarships may be obtained from the Superintendents of the abovementioned schools or from the Surgeon General, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

A PARSI WEDDING

The marriage of Miss Dina, daughter of Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia, Editor "Bombay Samachar" with Mr. Noshirwan Cawasji Balm was performed on Thursday evening at the Allbless Baug. A number of journalists and other friends of Mr. Kapadia attended the function.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

SIMLA, May 24.

It is understood that Mr. B. C. Burt, the agricultural expert, with the Government of India, has been granted one year's extension of his term of office with effect from the 20th July.

Col. W. I. Harnett, I.M.S., Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College, is being succeeded by Col. Anderson, Professor of Surgery in the Madras Medical College, now on leave.—A. P.

Sir C P Ramaswami Aiyar, Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan and Mr. A S de Mello lunched at Government House Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. R D Bell, Vice Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, Captain and Mrs. J V Cregah, Lt: Colonel J S Wilkinson and Mr. and Mrs. A G Sotriadi dined at Government House, Bombay.

STRIKE COMMITTEE SECRETARY ON TRIAL

Police Officer And Communistic Views

Rao Saheb Patwardhan was cross-examined by Mr. Talpade on Thursday, when Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Mr. S. S. Mirajker, Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee and a Labour leader was charged with having made an inflammatory speech on January 24 at a meeting of the Young Workers' League.

KNEW HIM FOR LONG TIME.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan said that he had known Mr. Mirajker for a number of years, who professed to work for the amelioration of the workers. He said that he used the word "professed" because in his opinion the accused was not working in the interests of the workers. Advocating an increase of wages would not be a crime, if the workmen were efficient, but the accused was advocating communistic views for the purpose of overthrowing the British Government and Capitalism.

COMMUNISTIC VIEWS.

In further cross-examination the witness said that advocating communistic views was illegal in his opinion and he was not aware of the Allahabad High Court ruling in the Meerut case that to hold communistic view was not a crime. He maintained that of the fifteen Trade Unions, which had joined in the General Strike, twelve of them at least held communistic views. He admitted that the Joint Strike Committee had not been declared illegal in spite of the fact that communistic views were predominant in the Committee.

Referring to the speech made by the accused at the meeting of the Young Workers' League on January 24, the witness said that although there were only hundred people present, the number constituted a good attendence in normal times. The General purport of the speech was to exhort the workers to be prepared for the General Strike and to advise them to obtain relief measures, which the Government and the Capitalists were unable to give. The accused also referred to the manifesto issued by the Young Workers' League which was an exhortation to all workers to prepare themselves for the General Strike. The General Strike, he said, was decided upon at a meeting of the All India Textile Trade Unions held in Bombay.

POLICE ATTITUDE.

The witness refuted the statement made by the accused at the meeting that the police had used violence unprovoked. It was only when the police were subjected to violence at the hand of strikers that lathi charges had been ordered.

The object of the ban on processions and meetings in certain areas by the order of the Police Commissioner was for the purpose of preserving order in those areas and it was not contemplated to deprive the mill workers of meeting places for the purpose of discussing and organising.

Mr. M. N. Talpade with Mr. C. S. D. Vyas defended the accused.

Further hearing of the case was at this stage, adjourned to June 5.

SOVIET CONTRACTS FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, May 24.

Contracts of considerable value it is understood are likely to be placed in Britain by two Soviet trade delegations shortly arriving to purchase machinery; the first for glass industry and the second for tea industry.

It is pointed out in htis connection whereas in 1913 there kere only 1825 acres unrer tea in Russia, plantations at present cover 85,000 acres and planned increase to 225,000 before the end of 1937.

It is hoped British enterprise with wide experience in tea cultivation and marketing will participate in this development.—Reuter's Special.

AIR MAIL ARRIVES

KARACHI, May 24.

The Inward Airmail arrived at 2/15 p.m. The Singapore Airmail left at 3/50 p.m.—A. P.

VAISHYA VIDYA-VARDHAK SAMAJ:—Applications for scholarships for the year 1934-35 are invited from poor and deserving students of the Konkanastha Vaishya Community, undergoing college or school education. Prescribed forms of application can be had from the Secretary, Vaishya Vidya-Vardhak Samaj, 33-G, Vithal Mandir, Mugbhat, Bombay No. 4. They must reach the Secretary on or before the 10th June 1934. Old scholars will have to apply again.

DR. TAGORE IN COLOMBO

Says West Has Come To India To Exploit

COLOMBO, May 24.

"I speak to you this evening as the Poet of the young, and I am here to offer my unreasoning joy and hope for life's renewal."

Thus said Dr Tagore to a crowded house at the Central Y. M. C. A. yesterday evening where he gave a recital of his poems. The programme included a number of songs by his pupils as well.

Proceeding Dr. Tagore discussed the relations between the West and the East. The West had first come to India not to confer benefits but to exploit. People would often say that might always triumphed, but he reminded his audience of prehistoric history when brute strength was doomed to perish under its enormity of flesh. Then, strength was frankly physical, unlike now, when it masqueraded under the pretence of intelligence.

To-day the human soul was lying captive in the grip of a giant machine, Europe, with its overpowering greed, had overcome Asia, the result was the relationship of the superior and the inferior.

"The East was suffering from a lack of confidence. It was not aware of its own treasures. But let the East beware against the sin and folly of abasement."—United Press.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM CRITICISED

Ahmedabad Shareholders Organise

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

An inaugural meeting of the Ahmedabad Sahreholders' Association was held on the 20th instant when Mr. Jivanlal Vrijray Desai, President of the Association, made an appeal to the shareholders to stand united to protect and safeguard their rights and to increase the prosperity of Indian industries by preserving and maintaining commercial morality.

Mr. Jivanlal criticised the powers enjoyed by the agents describing them as all-powerful. He said that the directors were mere tools in the hands of the agents and that in acordance with the revised deeds of certain companies these directors had to do such works that were placed before them by the agents and they were thus prevented from internal managements.

He urged the revision of the Company Code and added that over and above such revision what was needed was a pure and simple change of heart. He therefore made it clear that the Association now formed aims at such change of heart as would lead to commercial morality and result in the betterment of industry.

KAPURTHALA BANS PUBLIC MEETINGS

KAPURTHALA, May 24.

In view of the fact that the relaxing of Section 144 promulgated in the State on April 25, had created an undesirable atmosphere and there was apprehension of recrudescence of communal trouble, the State authorities announced by beat of drum to-day that there should not be any gathering of more than four people at any place and that there should not be any meetings or processions.—United Press.

ARRESTING FALL IN PRICE OF RICE

SIMLA, May 23.

A press note issued by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research examines the causes of the present heavy fall in the price of rice and suggests as remedies the introduction of mixed farming and varied cropping. It is estimated, says the note, that a rise of one anna per maund will add 6 crores to the annual national income. The Council recommends its suggestions to the Crop Planning Conference which is due to meet early next month.

The Note states: Everybody knows in a general way that rice plays a large part in the agricultural economy of India. As great an area as 82 million acres is cultivated with rice. Put in a different way, a calculation of the value in money of the yield of the most important agricultural crops in India gives 278 crores of rupees for rice.

THE REASON.

Several explanations are possible of the fall in the price of rice. Owing to the growth of the policy of sufficiency countries in the East which formerly used to take rice from India, namely, Ceylon, Malay, Dutch East Indies and Japan, are aiming at becoming less dependent on foreign sources of supply. Japan has so far succeeded in this policy that she is now self-supporting. In fact in the current year a ten per cent reduction in the rice area in Japan, Korea and Formosa is contemplated. On the other hand, India is meeting with increasing competition from Siam and Indo-China in the Asiatic markets and with Italy and Spain in the European markets.

It should not also be forgotten that India proper does not apparently produce sufficient for her consumption and has imported from Burma an average of a little over one million tons in the pats five years. It will be a matter for consideration by the conference whether there has been overproduction.

Even in the absence of proof of overproduction the view has been advanced that the fall in the price of rice and the probable loss of the oerseas markets suggest the expedience of substituting an alternative crop in place of rice. The introduction of mixed farming and varied cropping has been advocated in the past on the ground that it is unwise for the ryot to put all his eggs in one basket. It will be one of the tasks of the conference to consider these proposals and examine the difficulties in the way of their adoption.—A. P.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET SCORES

LONDON, May 24.

The following are the closing scores of first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

Somerset vs. Middlesex:—Somerset 253. Middlesex 458 for 9 declared (Hulme 132, Hendren 58, Putner 80, Robins 58). Somerset second innings 45 for nil.

Kent vs. Gloucestershire:—Kent 333. Gloucestershire 173 (Barnett 67, Freeman 5 for 78). Kent second innings 211 (Ames 63, Cranfield four for 40). Gloucester second innings 23 for two.

Derbyshire vs. Northamptonshire:—Derbyshire 345 (Worthington 147). Northants 84 for four.

LANCASHIRE vs. ESSEX:—Lancashire 187. Essex 305 for 8 (Pope 53, O'Connor 90, Bray 58 not out).

GLAMORGAN vs. WORCESTERSHIRE:—Glamorgan 235. Worcester 444 for 3 (Walters 74, Gibbons 157, Pataudi 170 not-out).

LEICESTERSHIRE vs. SUSSEX:—Leicester 241. Sussex 328 for 8 (J. Parks 58, Cook 101).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:—Cambridge 245 (Parker 96, Human 98, Voce 6 for 51, Larwood 3 for 68). Notts 223 for 9.

YORKSHIRE vs. WARWICKSHIRE:—Yorkshire 370 (Barber 67, Leyland 75, Turner 53, Hutton 50, Paine 5 for 67). Warwickshire 47 for 2.—Reuter's Special.

FIRE DESTROYS 200 HOUSES

Over 1,000 People Rendered Homeless: Damage Of Rs. 100,000 Caused

RANGOON, May 24.

Within recent years Rangoon has not exeprienced such a disastrous fire as broke out yesterday afternoon at Kemmendine.

About 200 houses were gutted and 1,000 people have been rendered homeless.

The fire first broke out in a Chinese shop and rapidly spread helped by a strong wind.

Panic overtook the people who were found running pell mell leaving all belongings and property behind. The Fire Brigade controlled the situation after three hours' strenuous battle. Damage is estimated at over a lakh.

A committee to afford relief has been set up.—United Press.

GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM

Western Disturbance Passes Away Eastwards

POONA, May 24.

The Western disturbance has caused a few thundershowers in the North-West Frontier province and is passing away eastwards through the extreme north. There has also been nearly general thunderstorm and rain in Assam and local rain in lower Burma while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and Malabar.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Victoria Point and Kyaukpyu three inches; Amhorst one and half; Tavoy half; Daubri two; Sibsagar and Shillong one and half; Silchar three-quarters; Mymonsing and Chorrapunji half; Dibrugarh, Bogra and Darjeeling quarter; Drosh quarter; and Cochin quarter.

FORECAST.

Thunderstorm and rain will occur locally in Tenasserim, Assam and Bengal and in the south of Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24th May, 1934:

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .010 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.3 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.2 degrees (1.0 above normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 24th MAY, 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Positively the Last Day at
The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(Air-Conditioned)
TO-NIGHT
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WARNER BROS'. WONDER SHOW
"WONDER BAR"
with 10 STARS
600 GIRLS
5 SONGS
DOLORES DEL RIO
Free List Closed.
TO-MORROW
M-G-M presents
Garbo
QUEEN CHRISTINA
BRISK BOOKING NOW ON.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-DAY ONLY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

You'll Live Every Moment Of It!
So heart-warming, so gripping—you'll never forget this drama of family life! Barrymore reaches new heights of acting! You'll love it!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
LIONEL BARRYMORE
with Fay BAINTER
THIS SIDE of HEAVEN

A GAY SPARKLING COMEDY with
3 — SONG HITS — 3
AND A SENSATIONAL DANCE NUMBER
. . . It was the gypsy in her that made her wander and Paris wonder about the
"GIRL without A ROOM"
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1934

AN AMAZING BAN

The Police Commissioner has issued an Order banning, for one week, all meetings and processions in connection with the textile strike in the city. In justification of this sweeping and amazing ban the Police Commissioner says:

"Whereas arising out of disputes and dissensions among the millhands and employees of the textile mills in Bombay serious rioting, hurt to and intimidation of citizens lawfully employed and defiance of lawful orders of the authorities have occurred and whereas I consider it necessary for the preservation of peace and safety to prohibit any assembly or procession, ... I prohibit in the city of Bombay for seven days from May 24 any assembly or procession in connection with the present textile dispute or strike."

Sub-section 3 of Section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act of 1902 says: "The Commissioner of Police may also by order in writing prohibit any assembly or procession whenever and for so long as he considers such prohibition to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or public safety: provided that no such prohibition shall remain in force for more than seven days without the sanction of the Governor-in-Council." It is obvious from the language of the Sub-section that the power which it gives to the Commissioner of Police is of a character which cannot be exercised in the sweeping manner in which he has exercised it. The Order issued by the Commissioner of Police is of too wide and vague a character to be consistent with the provision of the Act.

Illogical

However apart from the legal objection to it, the ban is absolutely uncalled-for from the point of view of public policy. It is true there have been some instances of serious rioting, intimidation and defiance of lawful orders. But these instances have been so few and of such a nature as to be capable of being dealt with effectively by the Police in other ways as, in fact, they have been. Mr. Mody in his speech to the Millowners' Association said: "The fact that.....even to-day, nearly 25,000 people are still at work affords an indication of the resistance of labour to the policy and programme of those who claim to be its leaders, and in any case, it is obvious that a strike, founded on just grievances, does not require to be kept up by intensive coercive propaganda." It is impossible to understand Mr. Mody's strange logic. If the strikers, as he alleges, have been resorting to intimidation how is it that 25,000 persons are still at work? A similarly illogical attitude has evidently inspired the Commissioner's ban. As we point out elsewhere on this page to-day, considering the long period during which the strike has lasted and the number of persons involved in it the strikers have, with some exceptions, behaved in a strikingly peaceful manner and there is nothing which they have done which justifies the drastic action taken by the Commissioner of Police.

Withdraw It

The Commissioner's ban, in fact, raises a most vital issue affecting the elementary rights of citizens and the attitude which any Government should adopt in regard to industrial disputes. The right to strike has not been taken away by the law of the land. So long as that right persists, the strikers are entitled to exercise their other fundamental rights of free assembly and meeting. The Government of Bombay, we have been told, are anxious to keep the ring clear in the present industrial dispute. Does the Order of the Police Commissioner, which does not merely prohibit processions and meetings in particular localities, but, with one stroke, deprives the strikers of the elementary right of meeting or organising processions at all, substantiate the Government's claim to impartiality in the dispute? It seems incredible to us that Lord Brabourne, who has come from the free atmosphere of England and has not yet acquired the Indian bureaucrat's indifference to the liberties of the people, has given his consent to the Order issued by the Commissioner. The Order is bad in law, it betrays a policy of bankrupt statesmanship, and it is most unjust to the strikers. It must be withdrawn forthwith.

Need For Enquiry

The strike of the textile workers has now gone on for one month. During this period, barring three or four occasions when they resorted to violence, the strikers have shown a spirit of restraint and self-control which cannot but evoke admiration even from those who consider that the present strike is not justified. The exemplary restraint which has, on the whole, been displayed by the strikers makes it all the more obligatory on the part of the police to see that on occasions when peace is actually disturbed the force used to restore it is the minimum necessary. On Wednesday night a clash occurred betyeen the police and a procession of strikers and the former resorted both to firing and a 'lathi' charge. Six strikers received bullet wounds; one of them is now lying in the hospital in a critical condition. Altogether 25 persons received injuries as a result of firing and the 'lathi' charge. 10 persons, including Deputy Commissioners Reynolds and Wilkins, from the Police side, received injuries as a result of stone-throwing. There is a feeling among some who were eye-witnesses to the incident, that it was possible to restore peace without resort to firing. Whether the feeling is justified or not, it is in the interest of the Police themselves that, on occasions when firing is resorted to, an independent enquiry is held to reassure the public that not more than the minimum force, which was unavoidable, was used. We fully realise the difficulties under which the Police have to work and the strain to which they are put. But, as in regard to the administration of justice the relevancy of the maxim is universally recognised that it is not enough that justice is done but the public must also be satisfied that justice has been done, so in regard to firing by the Police the public have to be satisfied that resort to it was absolutely unavoidable.

Dr. Ansari And Socialists

In exclusive interview that we published yesterday Doctor Ansari has made the position of the Congress Parliamentary Party sufficiently clear to render misunderstanding impossible except by very carping critics a over-fastidious and over-officious supporters of the party. "We have achieved," he said, "what to us is the most priceless of all assets: the recognition, the moral and political support of the greatest national organisation in the country, the India National Congress." In the face of this clear declaration the Congress, we are confident, will never have occasion to regret the trust it has reposed in Doctor Ansari and his colleagues.

We also welcome his equally notable statement of his position 'vis-a-vis' the Socialists in the Congress. The Doctor is mistaken in thinking that the Socialists as a body thought that the Swaraj Party was against them. Congress Socialists do not entertain feelings of hostility towards the Swaraj Party—they cannot possibly oppose a body recognised and adopted by the Congress. What they do feel is that the programme of the Swaraj Party could, and should, be improved if it is to approximate to Socialism. And, in any case, Doctor Ansari's welcome to the Socialists will go a long way in removing doubts and suspicions of the warmer enthusiasts. For there will be very few who will fail to respond to his tribute: "We are proud of them and welcome the creation of a group of Socialists within the Congress."

OSWALD SPENGLER

Greatest Living Philosopher In Europe: A Vindication

(By "VIATOR.")

An article entitled "Spengler and His Critics," by a contributor was published in the "Chronicle," the other day, which completely misrepresents Oswald Spengler, author of the epoch-making "Decline of the West" and other less well-known, if equally important, books.

In refuting, therefore, some of the statements contained in the article about Spengler's personality and philosophy and in reiterating what every educated person would find as ordinary facts about the great German thinker and commonplaces accepted by a world-public that is largely composed of intelligent persons, the present writer desires to make amends for the misrepresentation to Herr Spengler; in addition to this, it is a duty we owe first to ourselves. I do not imagine any sane person would presume to compare Spengler with Hitler. It is an intellectual insult—the hardest to forgive. As well compare the star Sirius with a one-candle-power tinpot kerosine flame.

Epic In Thought.

Who is Oswald Spengler then? Herr Spengler is one of the most prominent and influential figures in intellectual Europe, a direct and distinguished descendant of Goethe and Nietzsche, a philosopher and thinker of modern Germany—or preferably Europe—has produced. He was first introduced to the world with his monumental "Decline of the West," a work published soon after the War and which sold in millions of copies. It may be said to have been a work of a thinker's life-time, a work characteristic of the German tradition in metaphysics. Begun before the War, it anticipated the European catastrophe: and as its title suggests, it is a call to arms to a Europe exhausted and spiritually bankrupt with the havoc of that terrible event. I will at once say it is essentially in the Nietzschean tradition, and we are not bound to accept the concentrated philosophy of action contained in it. But that fact does not affect its intrinsic merits as a profound and, in several respects, refreshingly original contribution to modern thought.

Spenglerianism.

What Spengler has done is to present the 'morphological' view of history to formulate a brilliant, well-argued and extensive philosophy of history in which every civilisation rises in clear perspective in its almost rhythmic movement of rise, decline and fall; and, finally, to perfect a theory of his own that is sustained fundamentally by the logic of his research in the history of civilisations. The "Decline of the West" is a difficult work to understand in so far as some of its chapters treat of the symbolism and theory of the numbers, which touches higher mathematics. But, on the whole, the ordinary educated person ought to grasp Spengler in all important aspects of his now world-famous philosophy. That, as the present writer has said above, his philosophy touches, at every vital point, modern reality is the fundamental test of all philosophy. That is true of every great philosopher from the gentle-souled Spinoza to the fiery, poor Nietzsche. Spengler, in my humble opinion, is typically German in the best and, of course, pre-Hitler, sense of that term and in his accent one recognises the delicate humanism of Goethe and the brilliant romanticism of Nietzche blended into the continuity of German thought.

Philosophy of Courage.

Spengler, like Nietzsche, is exposed to the danger of misinterpretation. Nazi propagandists like Rosenburg (who was howled out of Britain earlier) smatter the Spenglerian jargon; and, of course, Spengler has since disowned the Hitlerian parody of his philosophy. The article under notice tells us that he was not allowed recently to reply to the criticism levelled against his books; Hitler's Storm Troopers might have battered his head for him and we must be thankful that Oswald Spengler is allowed to house his philosophic soul in his human body. In adopting the viking then, as a symbol of a new postwar Europe, Spengler does not preach sadistic brutalism or terrorism of the poor and defenceless, but a philosophy of courage and conquest as Nietzsche before him preached the philosophy of the Superman. Both define a mental attitude, the enrichment of spiritual quali-

(Continued on page 7).

THE BULGARIAN SITUATION: Analysis Of Factors Underlying The Dictatorship

(By "PEREGRINUS")

Apart from such interest as is usually centred round events, more or less of a sensational character, the bloodless, Bulgarian political 'coup d'etat' apparently has no great significance outside the Balkan politics.

BRINGING INTO CONFORMITY

As one can easily gather from the Reuter news published during the week, the political changes affect primarily the internal situation and may be interpreted as symptomatic of a general tendency that has been much in evidence recently throughout Europe. So far, at least, nothing could be discovered in the Fascist 'coup d'etat' that might threaten any international complications although it is too early to hazard any opinion on the subject.

The Bulgarian situation merely presents definite if naturally on a minor scale, common features of dictatorship:—the domination of the Government by the military clique with King Boris as a submissive collaborator and the measures adopted by the new regime leave no doubt about the aims of the dictatorship, namely, of safeguarding of such class interests as are usually camouflaged behind either an organization or aggressive-defensive nationalism. This usually begins with a display of armed force and indiscriminate suppression of all individual and institutional liberty—the Nazi technique of 'bringing parties and the Press into conformity.'

TREATY OF NEVILLY

It would, however, be interesting to notice, in connection with the present situation some of the important events in the recent history of the country. From this viewpoint the position of Bulgaria is quite unique as one of the Balkan States which, since her emergence in 1908 as an independent nation, has suffered great defeat and losses successively in the Second Balkan and the European Wars. She joined the Great War with the ambition of regaining her old glory but shared the common fate of her defeated allies. Her defence collapsed against the Allied attack in 1918. Then came, the next year, the Treaty of Nevilly—a Treaty of Versailles for the defeated Balkan State. The term imposed on her under the provisions of this Treaty have impoverished and exhausted her almost completely so that with the economic crisis she has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

AIMS OF NEW REGIME

Amongst the Balkan States, Bulgaria never enjoyed a great reputation and what with internal discontent aggravated by a hopeless economic situation, smouldering old feuds, boundary disputes and general tension in relations with one or the other of her neighbours, she has been always regarded as a source of danger. The present dctatorship may, therefore, be safely regarded as a final and unmistakable expression of national crisis. It has perhaps been inevitable under the pressuure of internal situation and it undoubtedly means a new, or at any rate, a vigorous, policy that might well begin a new chapter in her post-War history. The dictatorship professes to work for national policies that could dissolve the economic stagnation from which the country is suffering. We do not know: and there is every reason to believe that, like every dictatorship, it has been created to meet the danger of a long suffering and harrassed peasantry. For the rest we must await further developments.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SAUDI-YEMEN PEACE.

It is true that the Saudi-Yemen peace terms fall short of King Ibn Saud's demands. The former provide for, among other things, "no reparations and no indemnities" and a division of the province of Nedjran. Ibn Saud had proposed terms of a "victor", terms savouring of Versailles and it is common knowledge that he has been coveting the whole of the province of Nedjran. The terms now reported naturally do not fulfil his "original demands." And they should not. Peace ought not to mean perpetuation of bitterness and humiliation. The world—both of victors and vanquished—has suffered terribly and is still suffering terribly from that kind of peace. World experience and Ibn Saud's own obligations to Arabia point to the need of a conciliatory peace with the Imam of Yemen.

MOONSHINE.

The "high-placed official" in the Emigration Department of the Government of India who is seeking to assure the Indian public that Indians proceeding to the Fedrated Malay States in search of employment run no risks, because, "Indians in Malaya have exactly the same political rights as other British subjects," is evidently talking with his tongue in his cheek. He tells us that the federal and the four State Councils in the Federated States and also the Straits Settlements Legislative Council, "consist only of nominated members, official and non-offiial," and there is no franchise." One Indian member, we are further told, sits on each of these except on one of the State Councils. Further "several Indians are nominated members of municipal councils and sanitary boards." The official, however, fails to tell us how many European members, official and non-official, have been nominated to these legislative and municipal councils and sanitary boards and what proportion they and the Indian members bear to their respective populations in the Federated States and Straits Settlements. Further, while the Europeans alone, as officials, possess the power of nominating whomsoever they like, both among themselves and Indians, to these Councils and Boards, to talk of "equality of political rights" enjoyed by Indians is mere moonshine. Real equality can come only when equality of franchise is recognised in the constitution.

ARMING FOR PEACE!

The Secretary of the United States Navy has held out a threat that if Japan seeks to disturb the present ratio of 5/5/3 allowed by the Washington Treaty to the U. S. A., Great Britain and Japan, and attempts to attain parity with the U.S.A. and Britain, the United States will be obliged to strengthen their naval basis ... the Pacific. Japan is already engaged in multiplying her war 'planes with a view to meet the menace of Soviet Russia's superior aerial armaments. Britain also is increasing her air forces, because she feel that, in comparison with France, Italy and Russia, she is insufficiently armed in this respect. Both the United States and Great Britain are also bringing up their naval strength to the quotas allowed them under the Washington Treaty. Italy, too, is determined not to be left behind in the race and is busy not only equipping herself completely but also secretly arming some of the Balkan and other Central European States. Austria, with the open connivance of France, Great Britain and Italy, has been allowed to arm herself in excess of the limit laid down under the Versailles Treaty. While all this race for armaments is going on merrily, the spokesmen of the Big Powers of Europe want the people of the world to believe that they are earnestly trying to reduce the menace of War. Can hypocrisy go further? Not until the reins of power are wrested from the hands of the capitalist-cum-Imperialist classes and transferred to the hands of the true representatives of the people, can lasting peace among nations be ushered in.

DR. SATYAPAL'S SUGGESTIONS.

In giving his reasons for retiring from the Congress Parliamentary Board, Doctor Satyapal has shown a spirit of self-immolation which is the essence of patriotism. The Board must appreciate that spirit and, of course, decline to accept his resignation. As to his suggestion of nominating one rerpesentative Congressman from each of the three communities in the Punjab it is desirable in view of the especial circumstances. Indeed, the nominations at Patna should have left no room for Doctor Satyapal's pointed gesture. In any case, we hope his suggestion will be immediately accepted by the Board. In this connection it is satisfactory to note that Doctor Ansari, in his telegram to Malaviyaji just before leaving for Europe, has recommended the inclusion of Sardar Sardul Singh as a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Press Views

What's The Explanation?

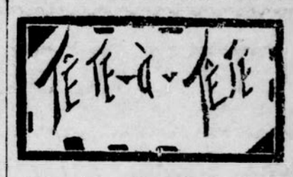
The tenth quinquennial review of Education in India for the years 1927-32 gives a melancholy picture of the state of education in this country. The depression has its share in preventing a faster growth in education as there was a decrease of 260 lakhs in public expenditure upon it, as against increases of seven and six crores in the previous two quinquenniums. But, the chief reason is the lack of sufficient appreciation on the part of the central and provincial Governments that it is their duty to stamp out illiteracy. We are continually told of the disaster that will fall to India if it listens to Socialist and Communist doctrines. But, why should not Sir George Anderson explain how it is possible for the insolvent Bolshevik Government of Russia to stamp out illiteracy in fifteen years while India with its settled Government and its great credit is unable to increse its literacy faster than its population.—"Indian Express."

Wake Up, Govt.!

The Patna meeting of the A.I.C.C. has given an unequivocal lead to the country and puts every Cogressman on his honour to see that the Congress Swaraj Party receives from the voters the trust due to the Congress in the difficult days that lie ahead. By refraining from action to prevent the meeting of the A.I.C.C., the Government have not completely fulfilled their obligation to afford a fair field for the Assembly election. The large mass of notifications banning district institutions at the time of the civil disobedience movement are still in force as an obstruction, without any excuse whatsoever for their continuance. Any election with these legitimate bodies sternly repressed, must be a farce in present conditions, and after the Patna decision about civil disobedience, the A.I.C.C. has given the Government an opportunity of withdrawing the orders of the last two years for coping with suspect organizations.—"Hindusthan Times."

"Mischievous"

The All-India Swadeshi Sangh has now published for public criticism the new definition of Swadeshi, formulated by Mahatma Gandhi. Only a momen's reflection is needed to show that this attempt to narrow down the definition of Swadeshi to small industries is fraught with great mischief to the progress of the Swadeshi Movement, which should cover the entire field of indigenous industry. The new definition, if adopted and enforced, would considerably reduce the utility of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh and its various branches in the country.—"Tribune."



It would really be interesting to know whether there are more educated unemployed or uneducated employed.

* * * *

"Economy Axe In Bulgaria"

We are proudly sorry for Bulgaria. She is demonstrably inferior to India, for instance.

Yes, Sir, this country can rightly boast of "Extravagance Axe."

* * * *

Pleading that "unless an opportunity was now taken, it would become more difficult to rebuild the world." Sir John Simon called attention at Folkestone to "the grave fact that there was growing up a population of boys and girls who had no personal recollection of the War."

* * * *

Quite. The difficulty and the gravity both should be removed. Let's, therefore, stage another War.

* * * *

Mr. Swanson (America) does not see any reason for the reconsideration, as desired by Japan, of the present 5|5|3 naval ratio as between America, Britain and Japan.

Mr. Swanson must be utterly blind. The reason is so obviously 5|5|3.

* * * *

"STOP PRESS NEWS

Madras' Next Governor"

—"Madras Mail."

Was it really so upsetting as all that?

* * * *

"The appointment of Lord Erskine as Governor of Madras in succession to Sir George Stanley is received with satisfaction in official and non-official circles here (Ootacamund)."

—News Item.

Canna be help'd, we're afraid. They were determined to be satisfied whoever was appointed.

* * * *

"Britain at present seems to be occupied in building the railways of the world."

Britannia rules the rails too.

* * * *

"Radio Warfare To Cease"

And real warfare to begin?

* * * *

A British Film Corporation, it appears, intends to film Charles Dickens' famous novel, "The Pickwick Papers." There seems to be some difficulty about securing a suitable actor to represent Mr. Pickwick. For our part we fail to see the difficulty. There's Mr. Lloyd George.

* * * *

"British Plane Lands In Field."

How are the mighty fallen!

* * * *

"Where Are The English Bowlers?"

On the heads of the Englishmen, we suppose.

* * * *

SHE LOST HER 22 SONS

"GOD'S WILL" SHE SAYS.

More common headlines in these days of the slimming craze are:—

"SHE LOST HER 22 POUNDS."

"Kruschen's Will," She says.

* * * *

"There is abroad a general impression that government and legislation mean only interference."

—"Statesman."

At present there is abroad a still more general impression that government and legislation mean repression.

* * * *

"For self-praise there is none to beat Mr. Ramsay MacDonald," says "The Indian Express."

Unless, of course, it be Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

* * * *

INVERSE PROPORTION

"How much for this big dog?"

"Five rupees."

"For this smaller one?"

"Ten rupees."

"And for this tiny one?"

"Fifteen rupees."

"How much will it cost if I don't buy a dog at all?"

* * * *

"A Poor Girl Without A Room"

Have You A Place For Her?"

—Cinema Advt.

Sure, sure. Only—she mustn't be poor.

League Helps Chinese Re-Construction

Experts From Europe Co-operate With National Council

GENEVA, May 8.

The Secretary-General has communicated to the Council Committee for Technical Co-operation between China and the League of Naitons the Report of Doctor Rajchman, the Technical Advisor of the Council, on his mission in China from the date of his appointment until April 1, 1934, Doctor Rajchman was appointed as Technical Delegate of the Council of the League on July 18th last by the Committee that the Council had set up on July 3rd in order to give effect to a request from the Chinese Government that measures should be taken to provide for continuity in the execution of the plan of technical co-operation between the League and the National Government of China that was adopted in May, 1931.

The Report, which consists of about 80 printed pages, first traces the origin and organisation of the National Economic Council in China which was formed to assist the Government in planning and directing the work of reconstruction and economic development. It subsequently describes the main lines of activity of the National Economic Council that have been followed in co-operation with experts from the League technical organisations.

PUBLIC WORKS

As regards agriculture, the Government has concentrated on two areas: the North-west and the Province of Kiangsi. The Report describes the problems arising out of the low yield of Chinese agriculture, and from the system of taxation, rent and ownership of land. It discusses the question of rural credit and the measures contemplated to encourage the development of rural co-operation.

Two chapters in the Report deal with public works. Flood control in some areas and irrigation in others are subjects of the utmost importance for China. The National Economic Council has selected and put in hand for immediate execution a certain number of plans as well as co-ordinating the activity of the various bodies that have been set up to deal with these matters. Irrigation problems are being studied on the spot in the arid regions of the North-west. As regards roads, the Naitonal Economic Council has framed a road-building programme in a group of Provinces and is co-operating with the provincial administrations in the execution of this programme, both through lending engineers and technicians and by advancing a part of the funds necessary.

3-Year Health Plan

In April 1931, the National Health Administration drew up a three-year plan for the development of a Central Health Service. The essential points in this plan were the establishment of a Central Field Health Station and of a Central Hospital, the founding of an experimental School of Medicine, a gradual expansion of the National Quarantine Service and the co-ordination of the various modern public health centres that have been set up in different parts of China.

Education

As regards education, the Report recalls that a commission of foreign experts was sent to China two years ago by the International institute of Intellectual Co-operation, and on their return made various proposals for the co-ordination, reform and development of educational facilities. The Technical Delegate's Report goes on to describe what has been done to make possible the carrying out of certain educational reforms by giving the necessary opportunities of investigation to leading Chinese educationists and administrators, who are to advise the Government on this subject.

"EMPIRE AIR DAY" IN LONDON

Air Force Makes Plan To Stimulate Interest In Aviation

LONDON, May 23.

First "Empire Air Day" will be celebrated to-morrow when the Royal Air Force and Civil Aerodromes throughout the country will be opened for inspection by the public. Plans have been made by the Air Force to stimulate interest in aviation.

One feature of it will be a flight over 1,000 miles by the New Diana Airliner, the fastest four-engined Airliner in the world which is just completed by Messrs. De Havillands for the Imperial Airways. It has normal top speed of 175 miles an hour, but in the tests it has reached 220 miles per hour.

This mechine has been specially designed for operation on the extension of Empire airways from Singapore to Australia.

PRINCE'S MESSAGE.

In message to Air Day Organisers Prince of Wales says:

"As one whose main means of transport now-a-days is through the air, I am convinced of the extreme importance of employing it as a means of national and imperial communication.

This country has made great contribution to the progress of avaiation, and it is most fitting that the public should on Empire Day, have an opportunity of seeing for themselves the proofs of this progress.—B. O. W.

ESTATE NATIVE RUBBER QUOTA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BATAVIA, May 24.

The People's Council has passed a resolution by 27 votes to 26 fixing the quota for estate native rubber at 50/50 basis. The first licence period of restriction in Dutch East Indies in 1934 will last 4 months allowing exports of native rubber. The Council by 32 votes to 20 rejected the motion for export duty on native rubber and the Government representative announced that the export duty would be replaced by individual restriction as soon as possible, despite the unanimous opposition of native other representatives in the Council. The Council also adopted the restriction regulations.

DILLINGER'S GIRL FRIEND IMPRISONED

Doctor Who Treated Bandit Also Jailed For Harbouring Him

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ST. PAULS (Minneapolis), May 23.

The sentence of two years' imprisonment in a reformatory and a fine of 1,000 dollars was passed on Evelyn Frechetts, the beautiful girl friend of John Dillinger who participated in his crimes after he broke from goal and on a charge of conspiring to harbour the bandit.

Dr. Clayton-May, who treated Dillinger for a gunshot wound without reporting the cases of gunshot wounds to the authorities was similarly sentenced on a similar charge.

NO MORE ARMS FOR BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY

President Roosevelt Authorised To Ban Sale

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The resolution authorizing President Roosevelt to ban the sale of arms and munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay and passed by the House of Representatives. The resolution was drawn up by the State Department on Saturday for introduction in both Houses, following Britain's proposal at at Geneva for an embargo.

The penalty is put at a fine of 10,000 dollars or two years' imprisonment or both.—Reuter.

FLIGHT TO ROME

Trans-Atlantic Airmen Forced To Land Again

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 24.

The Trans-Atlantic fliers, Sabelli and Pond, took off from Baldonnel Aerodrome this morning with the intention of continuing their flight to Rome, but the recurrence of the defect in petrol supply, while crossing the Irish Sea, compelled them to land in Aberavon Coast in South Wales. The machine is not damaged and it is hoped that they will resume the flight shortly.

SEVEN HOUR STRIKE IN TELASIR

Forty Strikers Injured In Clash With Police

JERUSALEM, May 23

Forty person were injured in clashes with the police during a seven-hour general strike at Telasir.

The clashes occurred when the crowds, resisted police attempts to disperse them. Minor incidents also occurred in Jerusalem. —Reuter.

LOYALTY TO KING BORIS

Demonstration At National Holiday Parade

SOFIA, May 24.

King Boris was the object of a wildy enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty when he attended the National holiday parade of soldiers and school children outside the Novsky Cathedral.

The whole present Cabinet and a majority of the recently deposed one attended. Now it is generally believed, when the new Ministry went to the Palace early on Saturday morning to announce the 'coup de'etat,' King Boris first declared he would abdicate rather than accept the unconstitutional change but deposed that the Premier persuaded him to accept the inevitable.—Reuter's Special.

CZECH PRESIDENT

Masaryk Re-elected For Fourth Time

PRAGUE, May 24.

The 84 year old Masaryk was re-elected President of the Czechoslivakia for the 4th time by 327 votes to 38 by the National Assembly of both the Houses. The opponent was a Communist who, at the last minute, contested the election.—Reuter.

ARCHDUKE EUGEN IN AUSTRIA

First Visit Of Hapsburg Since War

VIENNA, May 24.

The first visit of Hapsburg to Austria since the War was paid by Archduke Eugen, a brother of the last Emperor. He was welcomed only by a small crowd when he arrived at the station in the morning from Basel, received by the Minister of Defence and Police President.

A public reception projected by the Royalists was abandoned, it is believed owing to the Little Entente's disapproval and fear of Nazi counter-demonstration.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI TO TOUR ORISSA ON FOOT

20-Day Programme Fixed

SALIPUR, May 24.

Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour programme on foot in Orissa has been fixed as follows:—

May 21st: Patpur, Post Office Kendupatna; 26th: Kaktia, Post Office Chandol; 27th Bhagbatpur; 28th Kendrapara, (Silence Day); 29th Kendrapara (Harijan Day), evening Barimul; 30th Indipur; 31st Baricuttack; June 1st Kabirpur; 2nd Jaipur; 3rd Bhandaripokhari; 4th Kendupada, (Silence Day); 5th Kendupatna, (Harijan Day); 6th Gardpur, Post Office Bhadrak; 7th Simulia; 8th Sirapur Post Office Soro; 9th Birikpur, Post Office Soro; 10th Khantapara; 11th (Silence Day), Khantapara; 12th Balasore, (Harijan Day). At night he will leave Balasore.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S PUNJAB PROGRAMME

Will Give Five Days For Harijan Work

LAHORE, May 22.

Lala Mohanlal, Secretary, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Punjab, on his return from Patna, in the course of a statement says:—

"Workers and sympathisers in the cause of Harijan uplift will be pleased to learn that Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, has allotted five days for Gandhiji's stay in the Punjab out of which four will be working days. The Provincial Board of the Harijan Sewak Sangh is meeting very soon to decide the manner of taking the best advantage of Gandhiji's short but precious stay to the Punjab."—United Press.

SWAMI SATYADEV

Swami Satyadev left by yesterday's Italian boat for Germany for treatment for his eyes.

Munshiganj, May 24.—Serang of the Narayanganj-Serajdigha Motor Boat Service was sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of Rs. 40 by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Munshiganj for overloading a motor boat.—United Press.

ANSARI'S MESSAGE TO MALAVIYAJI

(Continued from page 1).

the Congress has been one of opposition to separate electorate and in favour of joint electorates and it has definitely declared itself in favour of adult franchise to obviate the problem of the allotment of seats on communal basis in the legislature. The Congress has never considered the problem of the Constituent Assembly and nobody will be justified in assuming that the Congress stands for acquiescence by the people in the present Award.

Pending the formation of a Constituent Assembly and its decision thereon, if the Congress is to stand for the rejection of the White Paper Scheme on the principle of self-determination it must, for that very reason, summarily reject the Award. Further the Award and the White Paper are inseparable from each other and both of them are intended to serve the same purpose viz., perpetuation of the domination of the foreign bureaucracy and the protection of the interests of British Imperialism. By the Award they hope to foster the forces of communalism and kill the nationalist spirit in the country and by the scheme they will preserve all the real powers in the hands of Britishers in the name of reservations and safeguards in the interests of India and England.

The country cannot decry the scheme and connive at the Award without stultifying itself. The Congress has never taken that view and I feel confident that it will not take such a self-contradictory position when the question will come up for decision before the A. I. C. C. or a session of Indian National Congress. The Congress Parliamentary Board is definitely committed to the policy and programme which the Congress may adopt from time to time and is in no way committed to the resolutions passed by the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi.

"SOMEWHAT AMBIGUOUS."

I, therefore, think that observation of Dr. Ansari to the effect that the question of Communal Award does not arise is somewhat ambiguous and does not actually represent the Congress attitude on the point in the past or future. The A. I. C. C. has not yet decided whether its Board should fight elections on the issue of White Paper alone. It will have to decide the problem and issue definite instructions on the question of White Paper including the Communal Award, national demand and general programme of economic and political reforms which it wants its candidates to fight for and to carry out as far as possible in the legislature. None will, I hope, prejudge the attitude of the Board on any question on the basis of any individual statement," he concluded. —A. P.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Ansari, Jinnah And Bhopal Nawab Sail By "Conte Verde"

Among the notable passengers who sailed for Europe by the Italian steamer "Conte Verde" from Bombay on Thursday afternoon were:—

Dr. M A Ansari, Mr. M A Jinnah and His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal.

They were accorded a hearty send off by a large number of their friends and admirers at the Mole station.

MR. JINNAH UPSET

Not Satisfied With A. I. C. C. Decisions

The Nawab of Bhopal, Dr Ansari, Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah and Mr. Krishnamachari were among the passengers who left for Europe on the Italian boat "Conte Verde" on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Jinnah who is in a convalescent stage after his recent illness said he was now alright, and thanked all his friends who had taken pains to enquire about his health from time to time.

Asked what he thought about Patna decisions he said "I am really diappointed because the hand of friendship and co-operation which had been extended for solutions by the Muslim League at Delhi had not been welcomed." The Congress has again missed the bus, was his cryptic remark on the results of the Patna deliberations.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Anent the White Paper Mr. Jinnah said:

The White Paper was divided into three parts. The first was in regard to provincial autonomy Nobody could say that the proposals in the White Paper for provincial autonomy did not constitute a substantial advance on the present system. The objectionable features of the scheme were the details particularly those relating to the extraordinary powers proposed to be given to Governors and the constitution of second chambers. What the country had been really fighting for was for the transformation of the central government where all the key departments were at present in the hands of "irresponsible bureaucracy."

The second part of the White Paper related to the scheme for the central government. Mr. Jinnah said that almost from the very commencement of the proceedings of the Federal Structure Committee, he considered the federal scheme is to be no more than a shadow.

CROWN & PRINCES

The third part related to the relations between the Crown and the Princes. It might be that British India was not directly affected, but it could not be said that British India was not vitally concerned. There was not a single proviso in the White Paper which gave an opportunity to the Princes to wait until the reform scheme was enacted into law. After all, the Princes might or might not enter the so-called All-India Federation.

In conclusion, Mr. Jinnah said that it would be a straightforward course for the British Government to confine themselves first to the federation of British India. If afterwards, it were found that there was no possibility of a definite settlement being arrived at between British India and the Princes, a tribunal acceptable to both parties might be set up to decide the position.

Mr. Jinnah expects to return to India in December.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Will Be Huge Failure if Convened By Congress Says Mudaliar

MADRAS, May 24.

Speaking on the Constituent Assembly and its implications at the Summer School of Politics and Economics at Y.M.I.A. this evening, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.L.A., observed that it will be a huge failure, if a Constituent Assembly is convened by the Congress.

"Constituent Assemblies," said Mr. Mudaliar, "were formed and reformed in Australia for 10 years by the Government itself, butwhen an agreement was reached at last, the British Parliament had to be resorted to for passing it as an Act. But the Parliament hesitated, and modified it.

FAILED IN PAST

"Is the Government of India going to convene such an Assembly just now, is out of question. If the Congress convenes it, let it be remembered that the majority of Muslims are outside the Congress; and if invitations are issued to all parties and communities, it becomes an All-Party Conference. And such conferences have proved to be failure in the past. Communal problems alone will break the Assembly in the first week."

Mr. Mudaliar therefore pleads to convene the constituent Assembly after having solved the communal problems between the communities, and the Government persuaded after the inauguration of the White Paper constitution, as was done in Australia.—United Press.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF BURMA RIOT

Situation Now Under Control

AKYAB, May 24.

No official account is yet available in regard to the trouble near Rathedaung, but enquiries made of U. Po Khine, M.L.C. who has returned after visiting the scene of the occurrence show that on Sunday, the 20th, about 3,000 Arakanese in Moze Island, Rathedaung Township, attacked the Mahomedan village of Sabringyi in the same Island 15 miles from Akyab.

After driving away all villagers the rioters burnt the whole village except the mosque. No death is reported but about eight Indians were injured.

The cause of the trouble is believed to be the fact that rioters wanted to work on lands after driving away Indians who had been brought by the landowner Kalachand from Maungdaw some years ago.

The situation is now under control and no further disturbance is apprehended.—A.P.

TOKIO.—The Navy Office spokesman declared that the Washington Naval Treaty would be a rational one and London Treaty was signed as a provisional agreement. He pointed out, since the conclusion of Washington Treaty under special conditions existing after world War, big changes occurred in the international situation. Japan's sense of national security required the conclusion of equitable national naval treaty to replace the existing ones.—Reuter's Special.

Simla Considers Patna Decisions

AWAITING TELEGRAPHIC REPLIES FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

SIMLA, May 24.

A number of questions requiring urgent attention have been under consideration at frequent meetings of the Executive Council to enable His Excellency Sir George Stanley to take stock of the situation.

The Associated Press understands that the opinions of the local Governments have been called for regarding the situation arising out of the A.I.C.C. decisions at Patna. The replies from the local Governments will probably be received telegraphically and then Simla will formulate its policy and refer it to the Secretary of State for his approval.

KATHIAWAR PORTS

The controversy relating to the Kathiawar ports is also under the consideration of the Government.

Representations have been received from the parties concerned.—A.P.

BIYANI SATISFIED WITH PATNA LEAD

AKOLA, May 24.

Mr. Biyani, Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee returned this morning from Patna after attending the All-India Congress Committee meeting.

On being interviewed, he said that he was fully satisfied with the Patna decision and was in full agreement with the programme of work chalked out there.

He further said that he did not find Mahatma Gandhi at the Patna Conference as convincing as he was before, gut the found Mahatmaji overshadowing everyone else as a politician.—United Press.

PREPARATION FOR CONGRESS SESSION

LUCKNOW, May 24.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Congress Working Committee it is understood Mr. B. Mohanlal Saksena, Secretary, U.P. Congress Committee has called upon all the District and Tahsil Congress Committees to resume normal activities and enrol members for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.

NO PLACE FOR TIME-SERVERS

U. P. Congressmen's Warning To Parliamentary Board

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The following statement has beeen issued by members of the A.I.C.C. of U. P. and other congress workers on the eve of their departure from Patna.

The Parliamentary Board of the Congress has come into existence to-day at Patna, 20th May. And prospective candidates who were never before seen round about the Congress camp have begun pestering the individual members of the Board with their solicitations and requests for adoption as Congress nominees for the forthcoming elections particularly from U. P. The temper and mentality of Congressmen in the the country were unequivocally expressed in the A.I.C.C. by various amendments which sought to regulate the functions of the Election Board. That all the amendments were defeated is no index of the mood of the House, as again and again Mahatma Gandhi assured the House of the incorruptibility of the Board that was to come and of the impossibility of undesirables finding favour with the Board in the matter of nominations It was on the basis of these assurances only that the House agreed to adopt Mahatma's resolutions without any material change. The position of the Parliamentary Board therefore is a position of great responsibility and importance. We are confident that the Board will not allow itself to be influenced by any extraneous considerations and will exercise its powers in the matter of nomination with care and foresight. We have to guard ourselves against the possibility of revolt in our own camp which is sure to break out if time-servers and opportunists are allowed to indulge in pulling the leg of the Election Board. We have every confidence that the Board will keep its course clear of all entanglements that are likely to surround it in its onward journey.

THE SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

Mr. Shri Prakash Hopes It Will Be Accepted By Bombay Congress

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Shri Prakashji, ex-General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. in an interview to the press in connection with the meeting of the A.I.C.C. says:—

I am happy we were able to meet after all. I am quite satisfied with the results and it is a great comfort to find that quite a number of our friends are seeing ahe necessity of working for a socialistic scheme of society in Swaraj. I am very happy that all ideas of having a separate Swaraj Party have been abandoned and if elections have to be fought for official legislatures they will be fought by the Congress directly. That will ensure setting up of proper candidates and avoidance of mesalliances that were so common in the Swaraj Party days from 1923 onwards. I am only glad that Congress is once more meeting and that the Working Committee has decided on the reformation of Congress organisations for election to the same. From every point of view. I am quite pleased with the results of the meeting. My only sorrow is that the detailed programme that was to have been put on behalf of the All-India Socialist Conference before the A.I.C.C. was crowded out for want of time. But we hope to push it through when we meet in Bombay. Of course, I realise that the programme cannot materialise until we are in power. It is but right that we all know that we are aiming at so that no one should have false hopes or fears about his own interests in Swaraj and should definitely range himself on one side or the other from now.

AWARD SHOULD NOT BE OPPOSED

Sir M. Iqbal's Advice To Congress

LAHORE, May 24.

"In my opinion the Congress ought not to oppose the Communal Award but instead both Hindu and Muslim leaders should make joint efforts for an agreed settlement. Opposition to the Communal Award will make cleavage between Hindus and Muslims much sharper and the hope of an agreed settlement will become much more remote than before," said Sir Mohamed Iqbal interviewed by the Associated Press to-day on the recent developments in the political situation.

Sir Mohamed has been confined to bed with throat trouble for the past three months but is now improving. He thought that the country should try to get the White Paper modified.

"NOT VERY HOPEFUL."

Asked whether the Swarajists would be able to do useful work in the legislatures he said he was not very hopeful about the Swarajists.

Replying to another question Sir Mohamed Iqbal said there was a general demand for a session of the All-India Muslim Conference and he had advised Haji Rahim Baksh the Working Secretary, of the All-India Muslim Conference to consider the question of holding a session. He has also received a letter from Shaft Daudi suggesting a session. Sir Mohamed thought that there would be a session of the Conference either at Lahore or at Patna probably in October.

Concluding, he said that the session of the Conference, had become absolutely necessary in view of the present political situation.—A. P.

OSWALD SPENGLER

(Continued from page 6).

ties of the European soul. And to call Spengler a 'pessimist' and Hitler an 'optimist' is (I will use a polite term) infantile nonsense. As a matter of verifiable fact, the whole point of Spenglerian philosophy is that it is focussed on post-war pessimism which, incidentally is exuded out of every pore of Adolph Hitler to-day.

Readers' Views

Vexatious Treatment

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read a letter by V. M. under the above heading in your yesterday's issue. and while agreeing to a certain extent with what he says I would request him not to be too harsh on the poor ticket collectors and examiners at different stations. By their present circular the B B. and C. I Railway Company have reduced the position of these men to that of mere automatons. If anything was needed to complete their utter humiliation the circular has done it. It simply amounts to this that

(1) the officials repsonsible have taken away liberty of these workers to use their own discretion;

(2) the workers have been given an unwritten hint that they are not expected to have any memory to remember faces nor are they expected to make exemptions of men personally known to them for a long time for their respectability;

(3) a station master (assistant) in the suburbs had the humiliation of examining the pass of his own brother minutely simply because one of the officials was known to be on the spot watching secretly. Slavish mentality has been forced on these workers.

These poor men have to work continuously for eight hours every day, and our pity should be for them. On one station as he made a pretence of examining my pass the ticket collector said "Excuse me, Sir, I know you have got three months' pass but there is someone watching me this minute." The Railway authorities are not justified in issuing such drastic instructions merely because a few cases of attempted frauds have occurred — Yours, etc.,

M. P.

Diversion Of Bombay's Trade

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Uptil now Bombay traders were raising a hue and cry every now and then, but at a time when Mr. Nind is deputed by the Government of India for inquiry it is a pity that European and Indian Chambers, Sugar, Grain. Seeds and other associations as well as traders interested in cotton, silver, iron etc., seem to be silent. It is necessary for all concerned to arrange a meeting to discuss all points in the presence of Mr. Nind so as to enable him to realise the real situation. This should be done immediately as Mr. Nind is expected to leave in two or three days' time.—Yours, etc..

TRADER

About a score of Indian University girls who left for Europe by the Italian mail boat on Thursday.

World's Rally Against Drugs

League Of Nations Record Of 15 Years' Struggle To Check Abuse

The following communique has been issued by the League of Nations:—

How, by the beginning of 1934, a world control had been set up through the instrumentality of the League for subordinating the manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs to the public interest, is revealed in a League of Nations document summarising the vicissitudes of international action, on this behalf, and the record of the League's world-wide struggle for nearly a decade and half against the abuse of opium and drugs.

OPIUM COMMISSION.

The opium problem first came prominently into the international field in 1906, when the Empress of China embarked on a campaign to stamp out the smoking of opium throughout China in ten years. After nearly three years of negotiation, consultation and propaganda, an international opium commission, attended by representatives of thirteen States met in Shanghai in 1909 on the invitation of the United States Government. The recommendations of this commission though not binding in any Government indicated the general lines on which the subsequent campaign was conducted, paved the way for further conferences and supplied the basis for the provisions of the subsequent Hague Convention which resulted from the Hague Conference of 1912, attended by some dozen Governments. This convention, after defining terms binds the contracting parties to control the distribution of raw opium and gradually to suppless the use of prepared opium. The world war soon supervened.

AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The subject was considered of sufficient importance to be taken into consideration at the Peace Conference. A clause was inserted in the Peace Treaties automatically bringing into force for each of their signatories, the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 Article 23(c) of the Convenant provided that the members of the League will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

In pursuance of this, at the first assembly of the League of Nations it was decided to establish an advisory committee on Traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. This committee as remodelled in 1929, and as added to in January 1934, consists of representatives of 25 Governments. The United States representative sits in an advisory capacity. In addition to the members there are at present two accessors. One of them is also the present chairman of the central opium board. The opium section in the League Secretariat serves the committee.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

It is one of the functions of the advisory committee to discuss the reports sent in by Governments. These reports give full statistical information regarding the trade in, and use of drugs, as well as the measures taken to control the traffic. The outcome of the general supervision exercised by the committee has been the placing before governments, council and assembly, of a large number of practical proposals for the institution of severer control and penalties for infringements. It may be mentioned in this connection that in co-operation with the transit organisation of the League a regime has been worked out for preventing free ports and free zones from being used for the purposes of the traffic. Special provisions have been inserted in the international conventions for the simplification of customs, formalities and international railway transport to facilitate the effective working of the convention. The introduction of the import certificate system is also due to the initiative of the committee. Collaboration with the health committee of the League for a survey of the world's medical and scientific needs of the drugs manufactured showed that the amount of dangerous drugs manufactured was many times greater than required. These investigations led to the Geneva Opium Conferences of 1924-25 out of the deliberations of which came the famous Geneva Convention of 1925. This convention supplements and goes beyond the Hague convention in many respects. It makes the import certificate system compulsory and provides for the more effective control of production and manufacture, as well as for closer supervision of the internal and international trade. It extends the list of substances to be controlled and amplifies definitions given in the Hague Convention. It also provides a system by which the League Health Committee and the international public health office in Paris acting together can add fresh substances to the list. Finally, the convention provides for a permanent and independent central board, and obliges the contracting parties to send in statistical returns on the amount of drugs they have imported and exported or manufactured, consumed, held in stock or secured. By collecting and checking such information the board is able to follow closely what are the actual movements of drugs throughout the world.

GENEVA CONVENTION.

A further stage in the establishment of world control was reached when the general conference for the limitation of the manufacture and the regulation of the distribution of narcotic drugs met at Geneva in 1931 and was attended by 57 States, including a number of countries which arenot members of the League. The resulting convention is divided into seven chapters, and there is also a final act. This final act contains a series of recommendations which, in general, utilise the permanent machinery of the League to carry out the proposals made during the conference. Recommendations were made for setting up a single national authority in each country to control the drug traffic for the framing by the advisory committee of a model administrative code for the application of the convention; for establishing State monopolies; penalties, and police measures against the illicit traffic; abolishing or restricting the use of heroin; rewards for the discovery of non habit forming substitutes for dangerous drugs, etc.

LIMITATION OF PRODUCTION.

The successful negotiation and the general adoption of a convention for direct limitation of manufacture seemed to open up the third great line of attack on the problem, the limitation of the production of the raw material itself—opium and the cocaleaf. The Opium Advisory Committee in accordance with decisions of the Councils and of the Assembly, began, therefore, the preparations with a view to the holding when practicable of a conference to consider the limitation and control of the cultivation of the opium poppy and the coca leaf. It was glad to note the statements of the Persian and Turkish delegates that they saw no objection in principle to the holding of this conference. Indian, another important opium-producing country, has in the last few years, adopted a policy of gradually abolishing all export of opium to the opium monopolies of the Far East for smoking purposes. All such export from India ceases in the year 1935.

PROTEAN EVIL.

The drug traffic is a protean evil; the traffickers try to keep one step ahead of the law by changing the chemical formulae for their products, devising new methods of distribution and by setting up—wherever they get raw material freely and evade control—purely clandestine factories, whose products are destined solely for the illicit traffic.

The Opium Committee, at its meeting in the autumn of 1933, expressed its grave anxiety at information which appeared to indicate that not only is opium being smuggled from China but clandestine morphine and heroin factories are being set up in parts of that country. Whilst narcotic drugs of foreign manufacture were still flowing though in a diminishing stream into China, there was a tendency to establish clandestine factories in the interior of the country and also in the concessions, settlements and leased territories. There was also evidence of the existence in Shanghai of a widespread organisation for the smuggling of drugs into the United States.

Steps were, therefore, taken, in pursuance of chapter 4 of the Tague Convention, to promote closer co-operation between the Chinese authorities and the authorities of the Powers concerned in order to combat these evils.

The Opium Committee also drew attention to the conditions resulting from the opium monopoly established by the "de facto" authorities in Manchuria and Jehol territory also known as "Man Chukuo." The Opium Committee pointed out that a large revenue was anticipated from this monopoly and that there was grave risk lest it should result in further aggravation which may prove a menace to other countries. The Council of the League requested the governments of the States members and also the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to be good enough to supply the Opium Committee with any information they could obtain as to the poduction, sale and use of opium and drugs in Manchuria and Jehol, the administration of laws and regulations on this subject and their effects, cases of illicit traffickes etc.

The Council drew the attention of the members of the League and of the signatories of the Hague Convention to the necessity of supervising most strictly any application for the introduction of narcotics into this territory and pointed out that exports of either raw or prepared opium into this territory must be regarded as contrary to the Hague Convention.

SUPERVISORY BODY.

Every year, all the Governments in the Assembly review what has been done to secure the ratification and enforcement of these treaty obligations, and throughout the year, the Opium Committee and the Opium Section of the Secretariat watch over the execution of these conventions and in various ways keep public opinion informed and bring tactful but persistent pressure on the governments to live up to their obligations. The permanent Central Opium Board and its Secretariat watch closely the course of the international trade on the basis of statistics received, and since the latter half of last year the new supervisory Body has put into operation, in relation to every country and territory of the world, even to its most remote inhabited islands, whether party or non-party to the Limitation Convention, the system of estimating in advance all requirements of drugs. The statement containing the estimates for the whole world published by it, before the beginning of each year, lays down the precise limits within which legitimate manufacture and legitimate international trade must be confined during the year. No system-not even that of the post and telegraph—is operating more universally than the system of planning manufacture and trade through this system of estimates.

ADMINISTRATIVE CODES.

The close and unremitting attention given by the League to the efficient administrative application, in each country of the opium conventions, has led to the remarkable experiment of drawing up for the use of all governments of model administrative codes. Detailed administrative codes for the applicaton of both the Geneva and the Limitation Convention have been drawn up by the Opium Advisory Committee, and are now in operation in a large number of countries.

As regards opium-smoking in the Far East, the Geneva Opium Agreement, referred to above, was followed up by an enquiry in the Far East carried out in 1930, which led to a conference at Bangkok in November of 1931, attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, France, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and Siam. The United States sent an observer. The conference concluded an Agreement and a Final Act which provided recommendations concerning stricter regulation of opium-making and combating of the illicit traffic, gut took the view that the smuggling of opium from China and Persia was such as not to permit of a speedy carrying out of the obligation in the Hague Convention and the Geneva Opium Agreement of 1925, to put an end altogether to the use of prepared opium.

AT BANGKOK CONFERENCE.

The Opium Committee, in the spring of 1932, discussed the report of the Bangkok Conference. Several members expressed their regret at the lack of success in the suppression of opium smoking and urged that the Governments concerned should make themselves independent of the revenues they have derived from opium. The Chinese and American members repeated the views of their Governments that opium-making could be suppressed only by a policy complete prohibition and the Chinese member further refused to accept the declarations of the conference which he thought appeared to make China and Persia solely responsible for the meagre results of the conference. The representatives of the governments were fulfilling their treaty obligations and doing everything in their power in present circumstances to suppress opium-smoking in their territories. The Bangkok Conference had come to the conclusion, in the light of all the available information, that so long as the production and export of raw opium were smuggled in large quantities any further large scale restriction of opium-smoking would merely promote illicit traffic and illicit consumption.

The war against the great evil is not won, but the traffickers are in retreat and there is every hope that in the end world control will become so effective as to put an end for all practical purposes to the evil which has cost so many lives and caused such infinite suffering.

Author Of "Old Heidelberg"

Wilhelm Meyer-Forster, who died recently in Berlin at the age of 72, was the author of "Old Heidelberg," a play which is reputed to have a success unexcelled in theatrical history. It was one of those plays that at first found producers exceedingly wary, and even the critics on its first appearance gave it faint praise.

Appearing in 1901 the public took it to its heart, beguiled by the romantic sentiment in the situation of a student prince who fell in love with a waitress. Even the actor who first assayed the leading part was dubious of its success. But every stage in Germany took it up, translations were made in a score of languages. It was successful as a silent film and American actors went to Heidelberg to make a talkie. At the time of the author's death it was being produced in Berlin, Johannesburg and Tokio. Generations of German students have sung "O alte Burschenherrlichkeit," and the play has been credited with bringing foreign students of the German Universities.

The unfortunate author was stricken with blindness soon after the play's production. The death of his wife followed shortly after, and Herr Meyes-Forster passed the last thirty years in retirement, writing nothing.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Good Luck And Good Cheer

The fate of 18,000 students, who sat to obtain their diploma, which will be the stepping-stone to their acadeimcal career, is to be decided on May 31, with the announcement of the Matriculation results. The figure easily creates a record, for never before have such a large number of students appeared for this examination. Last year the number of students appearing for the Matric was a little over 17,000.

When the results were last announced a number of tragedies were recorded. Many a timid and sensitive youth, who had failed in the examination sought refuge from the scorn and derision of his friends and relatives, in a suicide's grave. This attitude of mind deserves to be severely condemned and discouraged by those who are in charge of the students.

The mere fact that about 50 per cent of the students get plucked each year does not mean that those who have failed have no chances in life, because, some of the greatest men who have adorned the pages of history are non-matriculates.

The precincts of the Bombay University building will be buzzing with excitement and humming with life on the morning of May 31, with students eager to learn the results and to them we wish all good luck—and to the disappointed all good cheer.

Cycle Thefts

The City police claim that they have been able to bring under control the cycle theft epidemic that had been raging in the city for the past few days. So far the police have recovered 55 stolen cycles from the Marwari shops, where they had been pawned by the thieves.

The police, who were instructed to catch hold of the cycle thieves, never suspected that well-dressed educated youths would be the culprits, and were always on the look-out for bad characters and professional thieves. While the police were looking out for thieves amongst the bad characters, well dressed youths would quietly saunter about near the place, where a cycle was kept and finding that the owner would take some time more to come out walk away with it, the policeman all the while looking for the thief just outside the building.

A few days ago an educated young man was caught red-handed by the police. His arrest was followed by the arrest of three other well-dressed youths on charges of cycle thefts. The police have recovered several cycles since then, which are waiting at the Commissioner's office to be identified by the owners. It is suggested by the police that the owners should help the police in preventing these cycle thefts by locking their cycles, when they leave it outside any building.

Menace Of Money-Lenders

The terrorism to which a Hindu gentleman and his family were subjected to at the hands of some Pathan money-lenders reveals a sorry state of affairs. It is not an uncommon sight to see a number of these burly Pathans loitering at the entrances of many Government, Railway and even private offices, on pay day. While the scene outside the mills and the Municipal Departments on pay day would give an excellent idea of the role the money-lender plays.

Recently the Police have been taking a hand in putting an end to this sort of terrorism on the part of the Pathan money-lenders. Any person, who is molested by one of these men, is entitled to walk into the nearest police station and lodge a complaint. The Pathan money-lender is sent for and warned not to molest the person again and furthermore a note is made of the name of the Pathan money-lender and if three complaints are received against him, he is then deported. Unfortunately, publicity has not been given to the action that is being taken by the Police, and as a result this sort of terrorism goes on merrily.

Bright Outlook For Asiatic Labour Congress

Colombo Session Inaugurates New Era Of Co-operation Among Eastern Countries

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The view that the new body, namely, the Asiatic Labour Congress was full of bright promise and that its potentialities and possibilities were not yet fully appreciated by the Indian public was expressed by Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office in an interview to the "Associated Press".

Dr. Pillai returned to Delhi this morning after attending the first session of the Asiatic Labour Conference held at Colombo early this month.

MAIN PURPOSE

He said, "The main purpose of the Congress was to consolidate labour interests in Asia, to encourage trade unionism in those countries where it had not already sprung up and to act as the authoritative exponent of the demands of the Asiatic workers for their legitimate place in the sphere of international labour relationships. Mr. N. M. Joshi and his Japanese colleagues had been working for the last 10 years to set up a common "platform f the labour movements of the Asiatic countries and the Colombo Congress was the first fruit of their devoted and arduous work.

Proceeding he pointed out that the problem of Asiatic nations in international labour circles needed definition and the special conditions under which the Asiatic labourers worked needed investigation and improvement. It was the function of the Asiatic Labour Congress to take up these questions.

VALUABLE ALLY.

"That this movement is bound to prove a valuable ally to the International Labour orgnisation is clear from nature of the resolutions discussed at Colombo. Far from there being any suggestion of separatism, the Asiatic Labour Congress pledges its co-operation to the International Federation of the Trade Unions and seeks to multiply its contacts with the I.L.O. It notes that the pace of the ratification of International Labour Conventions in Asia has latterly been slowing down, and therefore calls for the appointment of a special commission to study the proposed general conventions on hours of work and unemployment insurance so that their ratification might be facilitated in the new industrialised countries of Asia. Another point on which the Congress lays stress is one which will appeal to the workers in the Colonies and Dependencies of this continent.

"Under the present constitution those territories have no direct representation in the I.L.O. nor do the conventions ratified by the mother countries apply to them automatically. Even hough it would not be possible under the Treaty of Versailles to give speedy effect to this resolution, there is no doubt that it will strengthen the case for the purpose of making a special study of the ways and means by which these territories may benefit in greater measure from the I.L.O. decisions. The Congress also claims that Asiatic labour should be adequately represented on the Governing Body at Geneva.

"A great many of the problems considered at Colombo are already being carefully studied at Geneva which has all along been anxious that Asia should have the fullest benefit from her connection with I.L.O Both the late M. Albert Thomas, who had made a comprehensive tour of the East, and Mr. Harold Butler, the present Director, have been devoting special attention to Asiatic problems; and even now an I.L.O. mission headed by Mr. Maurett is investigating conditions in China and Japan.

COMPREHENSIVE INQUIRY

"At Mr. Joshi's instance the office has started a comprehensive inquiry into the industrial conditions in Asia and an extra-European section has been created at Geneva for the purpose of watching Asiatic interests. It is clear, therefore, that the I.L.O. will welcome all attempt on the part of the Asiatic countries to organise themselves and to make their claims heard.

"Till now all international labour alliances and combinations originated from the West. Renascent Asia is now making her experimental efforts in this direction and that is why I consider that this Congress sets up a new landmark in Asiatic history. The Colombo Congress has inaugurated a new era of co-operation among Asiatic countries.—A.P.

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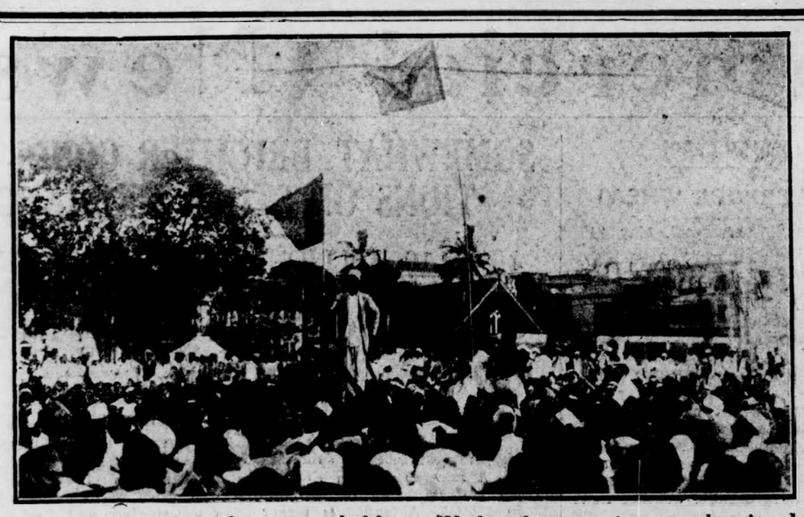

A huge meeting of workers was held on Wednesday evening on the Azad Maidan to celebrate the completion of a month since the textile strike commenced. Sheikh Abdul Majid is seen addressing the strikers.

A large number of blacklegs, brought in lorries by the mill authorities with police help, entering the Morarjee Goculdas Mills.

ARMED POLICE GUARD MADANPURA

Casualties In Wednesday's Firing Reach 25

Four strikers have been arrested by the Agripada police on a charge of rioting as a sequel to the clash between the police and strikers which occurred at Madanpura on Wednesday night culminating in police firing.

Squads of armed police guarded the Madanpura area on Thursday morning but the locality was quiet and peaceful.

That the casualties caused in the skirmishes are much greater than at first anticipated is revealed by further inquiries.

25 Injured

No less than 25 persons received injuries of whom 15 were strikers.

Nine strikers were injured in lathi charges of whom one was a Muslim. All these were treated at the J. J. Hospital and subsequently discharged. The police however arrested four of these men on a charge of rioting.

Six strikers were hit by bullets of whom three were Hindus and three Muslims. They are now lying in the city hospitals, one of them Sitaram Mahadev is in the J. J. Hospital in a critical condition. The names of the remaining injured are: Suban Bafat, Balkrishna Arjun, Asraf Bakar, Abdul Gafoor and Shamsuddin Khalil.

Police Casualties

The casualties on the police side were 10.

Two Deputy Commissioners and three police officers were hit by stones and slightly injured. Their names are:—

Deputy Commissioner Reynolds, Deputy Commissioner Wilkins, Inspector Bhatkal, Deputy Inspector Gardner and Sub-Inspector Tonsekar.

Four armed constables were also slightly injured.

The area was quite peaceful on Thursday.

There was no change in the textile strike situation on Thursday. The same number of mills as were kept open the previous day worked on Thursday.

MILL STRIKERS REMANDED

Alleged To Be Involved In Serious Rioting On Wednesday Night

Ananta Nama, Gopal Ratna, Govind Jiwba, Dewoo Anaji, Pandurang Nagoji, Ashraf Baker, Abdul Gafoor, Sitaram Mahadev, Subnan Bafati, Balakrishna Arjcon, Somahundin Abdul, eleven mill-strikers, who were arrested by the Agripada Police on Wednesday night, were remanded to police custody on Thursday by Mr. G. R. Kajraz, Presidency Magistrate Second Court, Mazagaon, till June 4.

Rioters Injured

The accused were alleged to have been arrested in connection with a serious rioting which occurred at the junction of Ripon Road and Tankpakhadi Street on Wednesday night. The police had to resort to a lathi charge and eventually had to open fire to quell the disturbance as a result of which several rioters were injured.

Several police officers and constables received minor injuries in the affray.

The accused were arrested on the alleged charge of rioting.

Accused Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 are lying in hospital as they had to be treated for bullet wounds.

His Worship remanded all the accused to the above date to facilitate the police to make further inquiries.

CASE ADJOURNED

The case of S. G. Sardesai, a labour leader, which came up today before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, was postponed to June 6, as the learned Magistrate held that it would not be possible for him to finish the case before the expiry of his term of office.

The case will therefore come up on June 6, before Mr. Thakkar.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS BY STRIKERS

Dadar Magistrate Remands Three Arrested Men Into Police Custody

Two strikers, Nagu Subhana and Raral Kamta were arrested by the Mahim police on Wednesday evening and were produced before Mr. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Thursday.

They were charged with assault on two "Loyal" workers, a carpenter and a weaver, named Babu Soma, and Mukund Nahanu working in the Gold Mohur Mills, as the latter were coming home via Shivajee Park, Dadar.

It was alleged by the police that they were suddenly attacked from behind by the accused with two others who scurried away as some policemen, hearing cries of help gave chase and arrested the above suspects.

It was alleged that the accused asked the two why they went to work while their brethren were on strike.

After that they assaulted the latter. Bail was refused and they were remanded to police custody till the 29th instant.

Assault On Police Constable

In connection with the assault on police constable of Kalachowki police station by five strikers on the 22nd instant, with the arrest of Damodar Ballasavant all the arrests have been completed.

The above accused was charged at the Dadar Police Court today with assaulting a public servant and was remanded to police custody till the 5th of June. The others already arrested are still under remand into police custody.

The police constable is still in the Northcote police hospital.

VOLUNTEERS DISCHARGED

Narayan Babaji and Shivaram Pandurang, two labour volunteers, who yere arrested on April 25 last, were discharged on Thursday by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, as the police had not been able to find sufficient evidence against them to place them on the charge-sheet.

Their bail bonds were cancelled.

LATE LALJI NARANJI

Condolence Meeting At Jalgaon

A largely attended meeting of Gujarati Speaking Citizens of Jalgaon was held under the auspices of 'Shri Gujarati Bandhu Samaj of Jalgaon' for passing a Condolence resolution at the sad death of Seth Lalji Naranji, a prominent citizen of Bombay and the Managing Director of The Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Jalgaon, under the presidentship of Seth Vasanji Hirji at the Natwar Theatre on 22nd. instant.

A condolence resolution was moved by Mr. C K Parekh and seconded by Mr. Bharucha of Amalner and was passed unanimously.

Several other speakers narrated in brief the career of the late Seth Lalji Naranji.

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Latest Commercial News

Speculative Activity At A Low Ebb In New York Cotton

GENERAL LULL IN WASHINGTON ACTIVITIES

Gold Firm, Silver Quiet, Wheat Steady And Linseed Easy

BOMBAY, May 24.

On Thursday, the sterling-dollar cross-rate as well as the sterling-franc cross-rate opened around the previous closing rates and thereafter improved slightly but closed quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON DULL AND EASY

The New York cotton market ruled dull and easy in sympathy with a general lull in Washington activities. Speculative activity was at a low ebb. Movements were narrow and irregular after the opening.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENT IN LONDON GOLD

London gold prices improved further but silver declined a little.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady on account of unfavourable weather report. Argentine linseed ruled easy in the absence of any important buying.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange continued to be inactive, Gilt-edged securities were quiet and uninteresting.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 24.

Previous closing rate	11.54
To-day's opening rate	11.46
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	11.45
Difference	—09

Broach Expectation July Rs. 196

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 24.

Previous closing rate	5.88
To-day's opening rate	5.91
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	5.86
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 24.

With no fresh developments in offering and with a general lull in Washington, activities in the market have become quieter and a trading affair while speculative activity is also at a very low ebb. The interest has now been centred on weather reports which continue to give very favourable showing with the result that operators are acting with extreme caution awaiting for something to turn up. The rise in dollar seemed to have had a somewhat adverse effect on the market and prices in consequence suffered a slight setback. The session opened with trading in October at 11.46 i.e. 8 point lower than the previous closing. Prices declined owing to the lack of support and speculative buying but the lower level attracted buying by foreign interests influenced by better Liverpool advices. However the easiness of the stock exchange and other commodities caused prices to react. Subsequently movements became rather narrow and irregular with not much doing with prices hovering around the opening level.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.45 with a decline of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.30|11.30) 11.27|11.26
October (11.50|11.49) 11.46|11.45
Decr. (11.62|11.61) 11.60|11.58

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 24.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (5.97) 5.95
American May (5.97) 5.95
Egyptian July (8.23) 8.22
Egyptian July (8.26) 8.25

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 24.

Previous closing	5.08-5|8
To-day's opening	5.09-3|8
To-day's closing	5.09-1|8

T.T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 24

Previous closing	5.08-13|16
To-day's opening	5.08-1|2
To-day's closing	5.09-1|4
Difference	plus .00--7|16

FRANC RATE

London, May 24

Previous closing	76.96
To-day's opening	76.97
To-day's closing	77.03
Difference	plus .07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 24.

London exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 5.08-1|2 and then improved to 5.10-5|8. Thereafter movements were quieter and narrow.

The sterling-dollar cross-rate closed at 5.09 1|4.

The franc opened at 76.97 but subsequently improved to 77.03.

The sterling-franc cross-rate closed at 77.03.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 24.

The market was quiet.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	19-11|16d.	19-9|16d
Forward	19-3|4d.	19-5|8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 24.

	Last Price	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6|16|6-1|2	£6|16|9

BULLION

London, May 24.

Influx (nil) £100,000.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6|16|6-1|2) £6|16|9
Silver (19-11|16d.) 19-9|16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 24.

3 months (7|8 to 15|16 p.c.) 7|8 to 15|16 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 24.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6.
Paris on Bombay (5.78) 5.77 1|2
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.35
Berlin on Bombay (0-96 1|8) 0-96
London on Milan (59.75) 59.71
London on Shanghai (1-3 5|8)
London on Kobe (1-2 1|4) 1-2 1|4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 24.

Livervool wheat opened steady with July at 54 and October at 56-7|8, about a quarter penny higher. The market improved on better foreign advices with fairly good buying by trade.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 24.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 90-1|4, July at 88-7|8 and September at 90. Trading was slightly more active on some commission house buying influenced by unfavourable weather news.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, May 24.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 34-5|8 and July at 35-7|8. The market was fairly active on good outside demand.

Chicago rye opened steady with July at 37 and September at 39. Trading was slow and uninteresting with very limited business.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 24.

Argentine linseed was quieter in the absence of any important buying and the general feeling of apathy with July easing to 14.44 i.e. 22 points lower than the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 24.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS

Tin (£232 5|8 buyers £232 7|8 sellers) £232 1|4 buyers £232 1|2 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£10 13|16 buyers £10 15|16) £10 7|8 buyers £11 sellers. Steadier.
Electrolyctic Copper £35 1|4 to £35 3|4) £35 1|4 to £35 3|4.
Glasgow (70) 70

JUTE

Crop June|May (£14 3|4) £14 3|4 buyers.
Dundee May (£17 3|4) £17 1|4 sellers.
Lightning May (£16 1|4) £16. sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (6 1|16) 5 7|8 paid and sellers.
April|June (6 3|16) 5 15|16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May/June (£12-3|4) £12 3|4 paid.
Linseed Calcutta May/June £12 1|2) £12 5|8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May/June £10 7|8) £11 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May/June (£10-5/8) £10 5/8 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 24.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 53|12, 53|13 and 53|15. Prices improved slightly on scattered buying influenced by somewhat better Shanghai advices but eventually the rise was wiped off due to poor London advices and prices closed steady at Rs. 53|12, 53|13 and 53|15.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34|2|3, 34|2|3 and 34|2|9. There was very little doing and in the absence of any important buying prices eased slightly and closed quiet at Rs. 34|0|6, 34|0|6 and 34|1.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 24.
10-15 a.m.

Broach J|A. was traded in around Rs. 196|4 with New York opening futures 8 points down. Price fluctuations were narrow with limited business at night. The price improved to Rs. 196-3 as New York futures were only 5 points down afterwards.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Coals, Teas And Securities Steady And Miscellaneous Featureless

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Jutes Shares ruled practically unchanged at about yesterday's rates and very little business was put through. Coals were steady. Teas were steady. Miscellaneous were featureless. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent paper 89/3; 3½ per cent loan 1947/50 98/8; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/9; 5 per cent loan 1935 102/14; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 115/15.

Railway: — Hardwar Dehra branch 113.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 19.

Coals: — Amalgamated 19/4; Bokaro and Ramgur 9/2; Burra Dhemo 5/8; Ghusick and Muslia 3/10; Kurriladih 8/2; Minto 4/4; Mundulpoor 4/10; Nazira 9/3; New Tetturya 1/7; New Beerbhoom 13/10; Samla colliery 3/4; Sendra 12/6 small lot; South Karanpura 5/2; Talcher 1/13.

JUTES

Alliance pref. 115; Bally 169 small lots; Birla 9/12 small odd lot; Budge Budge 329 small lot; Chevoit 223/8 small lot; Clive 23/13; Delta 366 small lot; Gourepore 438/8; Howrah 51/14; Howrah 'A' pref 124/8; Kamarhatty 542; Lansdowne pref 118; New Central 361 small lot; Union 438.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpotion 9/4; Bengal potteries 3/12; Associated hotels pref 81; Calcutta ice association 9/8; Midnapur Zemindary 65 small lot; Port shipping 14/4.

Rubber Shares:—Digwarrah 13; Jeram kuntam 1.07½ cts; Kuala sidim 2.30 cts.

Sugars:—Balrampur 13; Samastipore 9.

Teas:—Bishnauth 33; Dhunseri 3/10; Dhunseri pref 1/10; Hattikhira 27/8 ex div Hasimara 42/8 ex div.—A.P.

SOMEWHAT BRIGHTER CONDITIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW 10 MILLION POUND CANADIAN LOAN UNDERWRITTEN

Commodities Generally Quiet: Wall Street Irregular But Steady

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 24.

On the Stock Exchange volume of business continued small but in most sections conditions were somewhat brighter.

A new 10 million Sterling Canadian Loan bearing 3-1|4 per cent is being underwritten at the price 96-1|2 redeemable in 1950|55. Amount is larger than anticipated, and therefore it caused some surprise; nevertheless early success is confidently expected.

Commodities were generally quiet. Rubber opened weak due to overnight New York advices but later recovered though the closing was under the best.

Wall Street opened irregular and later improved slightly but traders were still gloomy and confused.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 24.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90-1|4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 24.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet and easier. Giltedgeds showed an easy tendency. Mining shares were quieter. Industrials generally were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1|2 per cent Consols (£78 1|2) £78 1|8.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1|8) £102 7|8.
4 1,2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1|8) £111 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3|8) £113 1|4.
6 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102 5|8) £102 1|2.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3|8) £111 3|8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3|4) dol 9 5|8.
International Holding (dol 1 7|8) dol 1 3|4.
Hydro Electric (dol 5 5|8) dol 5 1|2
Musical Industries (32-4 1|2) 32-4 1|2.
Princhin Johnson (38-0) 38-0.
Imperial Chemical Def (9-1 1|2) 8-9.
Woolsworth New Ord. (100-7½) 100-0.
Swedish Match (8-6) 8-10 1|2.
Dunlop Rubber (50-6) 50-6.
University Ordinary (23-4 1|2) 23-0
Ford Motors (34-9) 34-4 1|2.
Cables and Wireless £8 1|2) £8 1|2.
British American Tobacco (120-7 1|2) 120-0.
Camera 'A' (£8 1|8) £8.
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (126-6) 126-6.
P and O S N Co. Defd (17-3) 17-3.
Distillers (90-6) 89-9.
Bredrurd Dyers (15-9) 15-6.
British Ceylonese (12-9) 12-4 1|2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 65-6.
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-10 1|2) 52-1 1|2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 11-6
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (10-1 1|2) 11-3
Inter Nickels (26 7|8) 26.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 5-10 1|2.
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 24.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 1|2) £77 1|4.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 5|8) £90 3|8.
4 1,2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1|4) £110 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£111 3|8) £111 3|8.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 1|2) £105 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£97 1|2) £97 1|2.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£111 1|4) £111 1|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£110 5|8) £111.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (27-0) 28-0.
Doran Tea (58-6) 58-6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (39-0) 39-0.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12) 12.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (25-7-1|2) 25-0.
Gulla Kelampong (23-0) 23-9.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (36-0) 35-6.

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 57-3.
Burma Corporation (12-9) 13-6
Rio Tintos (19 1|4) 18 1|2.
East Rand Proprietary (37-6) 37-6
Rand Mines (141-3) 141-6.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-1 1|2) 35-1 1|2.
Anglo|Persian (50-7 1|2) 50-7 1|2
Burma Oil (108-1 1|2) 108-1 1|2
Mexican Eagle (9-3) 9-3.
Shell Transport (51-3) 49-4 1|2
Royal Dutch (£20 5|8) £20 5|8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 24.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.—

General Motors (dol 31 7|8) dol 31 1|2.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 1|8) dol 14.
U S Steel Common (dol 40 5|8) dol 39 1|4.
United States Steel preference (dol 87 1|8) unquoted.

Dispute Over Woman Leads To Clash

AHMEDABAD (By Mail)

A scuffle took place on Monday evening between two factions of the Moplas over a dispute regarding a woman in which knives were freely used.

Two persons who were seriously injured were removed to hospital where their dying declarations were recorded.

Police have arretsed five persons in this connection.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 24.

Conte Verde, Camelli, Shanghai.
India, Albino, Genoa.
Baron Yarborough, Wright, Calcutta.
Mooltan, Lyndon, London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 24.

Jalajyoti, North, Rangoon.
C|o Rangoon, Naylor, Karachi.
Mooltan, Lyndon, Sydney.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.

Bombay, May 25.

Treuenfels, Jager, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 24.

Steamer Masula for London.
„ Burala for Busrah.
„ Varsova for Busrah.
„ Takliwa for Durban.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mooltan:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mooltan arrived in harbour yesterday at about 3 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 10th inst., a general cargo and 134 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Sydney, etc., with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Verde arrived in harbour on Thursday from Shanghai with a general cargo and 95 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Trieste etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and 232 through passengers.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour on Thursday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Baron Yarborough:—The steamer Baron Yarborough arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalajyoti sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S City of Rangoon:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Rangoon sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Treuenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Treuenfels will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 24.

S S Jalaputra; Agents S S N Co., from Rangoon:—10672 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—100 bales cotton, 156 bls cotton waste, 27 cases cone yarn, 23 bls cotton yarn, 33 bags cardamoms.

From Cochin:—138 bundles mats, 127 bags black pepper, 193 bags dry ginger, 4599 bundles coir yarn, 1584 bundles coir rope, 103 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—1404 bags cocoanuts, 880 bales cotton, 147 bls cotton waste, 1530 bags sandalwood.

From Badagara:—1191 bags copra, 839 bags cocoanuts.

S S Vasna: Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—5 bundles specie, 50 bags animal skins, 2495 bags dates, 100 bags beans, 558 bags mash, 61 bales wool.

From Mohmerah:—25 bags almonds.

From Bahrien:—2 bundles specie.

From Karachi:—2 cases specie, 408 bags gram, 2883 bgs wheat, 150 bgs wheat bran, 180 bgs wheat flour, 185 bgs papar khar, 50 bls cotton, 100 bags dates, 101 drums lubricating oil, 259 bags bajree, 57 bags almond seeds, 97 bags fish manure, 44 bags googar, 19 cases C P goods, 111 c|s dry fish, 80 c|s dry fruits.

S S Takliwa; Agents M M and Co., from Durban:—250 cases fruits.

From Mozambique:—242 bags cowries.

From Daresalam:—23 bags gum 12 tusk ivory.

From Zanzibar:—780 bales cloves, 7 cases ivory.

From Mombassa:—250 bags cowries, 130 bgs sandal wood, 15 cases art silk, 8 c|s ivory, 4450 bales cotton.

S S Tanimber; Agents T Morrison and Co., from Genoa:—164 cases rayon yarn, 19 c|s cotton embroidered goods, 200 bags stone chips, 20 cases olive oil.

S S Hilda; Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—80 cases starch, 30 c|s shoes, 69 c|s lamps, 72 c|s nuts 88 c|s machinery, 25 c|s screws, 49 c|s steel in bars, 750 c|s glassware, 1155 c|s paper, 93 c|s boards 15 c|s Fez caps, 31 c|s hollow glass 27 c|s enamel ware, 1336 bundles asbestos cement sheets.

From Fiume:—26853 pieces rough deal wood boards.

From Venice:—900 bags barytes 100 casks yellow ore, 102 bags whiting, 600 bags stone chips, 29 cases cotton embroideries.

From Bari:—526 bags almonds.

From Brindisi:—324 bags almonds.

From Leghorn:—20 bales rugs, 11 cases woollen goods.

From Giaffa:—195 cases orange juice.

From Aden:—35 bundles baitran, 19 bundles roots, 47 nos. empty iron drums.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 24.

S S Ranpura, for London:—30 bales animals skins, J M Rahimtoola; 3 bales woollen carpets, N Azizulla.

For Marseilles:—62 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 640 bags groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 9 bales wool raw, S Nanji.

For Alexandretta:—20 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab; 37 bales cotton yarn, M A A Razak.

S S Masula, for Havre:—667 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Dalgoma, for London:—4 bales animal skins, A K A Rasool 47 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas and Co.

For Hull:—26 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas and Co; 800 bags castor seed, C Glanchad.

For Middlesbro:—52 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2400 bags linseed Cotton Agents, Ltd; 1 bale cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Castalia, for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 100 bales wool raw, M Hasan and Co; 9 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 61 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Sons.

For Glasgow:—62 bags groundnuts, S B Torvey.

For Manchester:—130 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas; 50 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co; 1168 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 1168 bales cotton raw, V M Shah.

For Barcelona:—30 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co.

For Marseilles:—25 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas and Co.

S S Treuenfels, for Hamburg:—1300 bags groundnut oil cakes, Uganda Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Rotterdam:—75 bales cow hides, D Abraham and Sons.

For Antwerp:—1104 bags groundnut oil cakes, V S Patel; 3360 bgs grd.-nut oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 583 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 164 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co.

S S Tiberton, for St. Vincent:—34270 bags flax seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Soudan, for Shanghai:—52 bags sandal wood, S Nowroji and Co; 150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—154 bags aluminium scrap, M G A Husein and Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw N Nagsi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 100 bls. cotton raw, Langley and Co.

S S Mayebashi Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 100 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 451 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co.

OKHA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE FOR APRIL

(By Mail.)

PORT OKHA, (KATHIAWAR)

The total import of mercandise at Port Okha during April 1934 amounted to tons 2408 valued Rs 4.95,151/ consisting of tons 100 china clay valued Rs. 6,000/, tons 730 kerosene valued Rs. 87,600/, tons 386 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 79,460/, tons 36 bleaching powder valued 3717/, tons 390 sugar valued Rs. 36,818/ and machinery, etc., tons 766 valued Rs. 2,81,556. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 10,731 consisting of tons 2890 cement, tons 240 seeds tons 7401 salt, tons 200 magnasium, etc. The number of vessels that entered Port was 10.

The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 12,542 valued Rs. 7,98,638/ consisting of tons 3194 sugar, valued Rs. 3,63,482/, tons 289 G. P. and G. C. sheets valued Rs. 61,490/, tons 22 angles and tees valued Rs. 1,692/ tons 8000 coal valued Rs. 1,200,000 and machinery, etc. valued Rs. 2,51,974. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 10,761 consisting of tons 3385 cement, tons 6515 salt and tons 861 seeds, etc. The uumber of vessels that entered the Port was 12.

It is understood that Mr. Mohanlal Saksena intends seeking election to the Legislative Assembly from the Lucknow Non-Mohammaden Constituency.—United Press

New York Becoming Uninteresting

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT FAVOURABLE

Trade Buying At Decline Keeping Prices Unchanged

Bombay, May 24.

In absence of any important buying due to continued good weather, the New York Cotton market yesterday opened 4 points lower at 11.50 for October and on reports of mills having determined to curtail 25 per cent from 4th June due to large stocks, declined further to 11.45, the lowest of the day. Trade buying coming in at this stage gave prices a push upwards right to the close of the session which after touching 11.55 the highest of the day, terminated at unchanged prices.

The highest and lowest levels of the day were 11.55 and 11.45 respectively.

There was practically nothing doing in spot cotton and the same also closed unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS

In the New Orleans market the tendency was weaker and May closed 10 points lower at 11.20. July and October were a bit steadier and closed at 11.32—3 and 11.51—2 respectively. The spot cotton was lower by 2 points and closed at 11.43.

The silver bill having been discounted, the Liverpool market yesterday opened 3 points lower as expected which was 5.89 for October, Bombay buying caused an advance and by noon the highest of the day, 5.92 was touched. At this level New York advices were poor and the market had a depressing influence. Selling pressure was not so very aggressive. The session however closed at the lowest of the day at 5.88.

The session was a featureless one The highest and lowest of the day were 5.92 and 5.88 respectively.

The spot cotton did better and closed 5 points higher at 6.22.

The Liverpool market will remain closed on Friday the 25th and Saturday the 26th inst.

EGYPTIAN.

This section displayed comparative steadiness and prices were 2 points higher. Sakel May and July closed at 8.23 and 8.26 respectively.

Upper May and July were easier and closed 2 points lower at 6.57 and 6.55.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandria market was decidedly better and Sakel July and upper June gained 13 points, closing at 15.27 and 11 69 respectively.

EAST INDIAN.

East Indians did not fare well and were lower by 4 points. May closed at 4.67 while July and October were 4.67 and 5.71 respectively.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.—

New York.—Some liquidation cotton and silver on theory proposed silver legislation inadequate. Expect trading markets pending further developments Washington.

New York.—Cotton mills determined to curtail 25 per cent on beginning of 4th June due to large stocks. United States Government weekly weather report favourable. Market not likely to advance in the immediate future and might go lower.

From Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

New York.—Trade was the best buyer while pressure was also limited despite good weather reports.

From Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj:—

New York—Market acting well

From Messrs. Patel Bros:—

Weekly weather report favourable except slow germination in extreme East.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 23

July 1934	11.34—01
October 1934	11.54—
December 1934	11.66—
January 1935	11.72+01
Spot	11.50—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 23

May 1934	11.20—10
July 1934	11.32—03
October 1934	11.51—02
Spot	11.43—02

NEW YORK.

New York, May 23.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	11.29
October 1934	—
December 1934	11.60
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	11.28
October 1934	11.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 23.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 23. 10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day Prices
May 1934		5.93—3
June 1934		5.93—3
July 1934	5.94	5.93—6
August 1934		5.91—6
September 1934		5.89—5
October 1934	5.89	5.88—4
November 1934		5.96—3
December 1934		5.88—3
January 1935		5.86—3
February 1935		5.86—3
March 1935		5.86—3
April 1935		5.86—3
May 1935		5.86—3
Middling Spot		6.22+5

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 23.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	8.23
July 1934	8.26
October 1934	8.26
November 1934	8.26
December 1934	8.24
January 1935	8.24
March 1935	8.27
F. G. F. Spot	8.43

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 23.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.79
Fine (Good Staple)	4.94
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.09
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.81
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.96
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.54
Fine	3.64
Superfine	3.74
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.64
Fine	3.74
Superfine	3.84

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 23

Silver—Market closed quiet

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-6-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1-7/8 per cent. to 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 23.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.91-1/2
Amsterdam	7.49-3/4
Brussels	21.73
Madrid	36.09
Milan	59.71
Berne	15.62
Paris	76.96
Prague	122.00
C. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.08-13/16

LONDON METALS.

London. May 23

	£
Copper Braziers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16-5/8
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	232-3/4

SEEDS.

London, May 23

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £9-16-3.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £10-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, May 23.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, May/June sellers £12-8-9

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton May-Jun sellers £10-17-6.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton May-June paid £12-13-9

LINSEED OILS

London, May 23.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22/4-1/2

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., Sept./Dec. sellers 23.0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 23.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., 5-15/16 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 23.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/0

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 19/0

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June sellers 23/0.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 23

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. May/June nominal 6/1-1/2

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. May/June sellers 5/10-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York May 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 23.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of New York Stock Exchange.—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	19
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	21
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	43
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. & Tel.	112
Western Union Telg	41 5/8
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	45
New York Central	27 3/8
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	17 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R. R.	121
Great North Pfd.	20
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	30 1/2
Distillers Seagram	15
Amr. Tobacco B.	70
Dupont de Nemours	84
Goodyear Tyre	27
Bethelehem Steel	33 1/2
United States Steel	39 1/2
American Smelting	38
Ncranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	26 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/8
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	33
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	44
Mid Con. Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 1/2
Plymouth Oil	11 1/2
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	27 1/4
National City Bank	27
Sun Life of Canada	405
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	25
General Foods	32
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
Montgomery Ward	24

Market easy because of absence of buying. Wall Street sentiment bearish owing Stock Exchange Control Bill.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 23.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India	46-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	78-3/8
War Loan 3-1/2 percent. 1952.	102-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111-3/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 24.

The local silver market at the outset to day was rather easy and the rate for June was Rs. 53-14, which after easing further to Rs. 53-12, on general buying improved and later, on better advices from China, Ready June and July were Rs. 53-14, Rs. 54 and Rs. 54-1 respectively.

The Gold section was rather inactive and Banks sold moderately. The opening rate was Rs. 34-2-6. Rates for Ready, June and July later were Rs. 34-1-6, Rs. 34-1-9, and Rs. 34-2-3 respectively.

At 5-30 p.m. the rates were as under:—

Silver Ready	Rs.	53	15 0
Silver June	Rs.	53	15 6
Silver July	Rs.	54	1 6
Gold Ready	Rs.	34	1 0
Gold June	Rs.	34	1 3
Gold July	Rs.	34	1 6

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 24.

	Extra Spr.	fine	sup	fine	f.g.	good
M.G.—						
Bengal						
U.P.	...	139	136	133	128	
Punjab	...	139	136	133	128	
Rajputana	...	139	136	133	128	
Oomra						
No. 3	183	180	178	174	...	
C.P. No. 1	196	193	191	187	...	
C.P. No. 2	189	186	184	180	...	
Broach						
No. 2	...	205	202	200	198	
Punjab/ Ame.	...	213	210	208	206	
Surat	...	265	262	259	256	
Rajpipla	...	263	260	257	254	
Navsari	...	267	264	261	258	

COMMODITY RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 24.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Wednesday May 23:—

	cwts.
Wheat	17,175
Linseed	23,139
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	748
Gingellyseed	1,708
Poppyseed	423
Groundnuts	20,870
Castorseed	16,628
Rice	47,834
Myrabollams	2,021
Cottonseed	7,823
Gram	4,322
Joowar	1,403
Bajree	1,427
Coal	282 tons

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 24.

Yesterday's New York Futures were unchanged and the local market opened at Rs. 197-1|2 for Broach J|August and advanced to Rs. 197-3|4. On reports of worsening mill strike situation, however, at this stage, the local operators were sellers which depressed the market to Rs. 195-3|4. On general buying later, prices assumed a rising tendency and Broach J/A touched Rs. 197. Liverpool opener was 3 up as expected and there was not much movement in the price level thereafter.

At the close of the session at 5-30 p.m. the rates were as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 196/12
Broach J/A Rs. 196/8
Broach New A/M Rs. 199.
Oomra May Rs. 176/0.
Oomra July 172/4.
Oomra D/J Rs. 173/0.
Bengal May 129/8.
Bengal July 130/4.
Bengal D/J Rs. 135/8.

To-morrow being the last day for April May Delivery, there were naturally heavy tenders in both Broach as well as Oomra cotton, to-day.

READY COTTON SALES

100 Samji Karamshi Dhumangaon 168.
54 Japan T & Co. Bir 177
52 G G Kesha & Co. Malu 172½
200 Bruel & Co. Amalner Bhuvbhur
100 Bruel & Co. Dharangaon Bhuvbhur
118 Bruel & Co. Neemuch 166½
400 Narshi Nagshi Basim 4½ off
101 Narshi Nagshi Indore 171½
108 Narshi Nagshi Karanja 169
324 Kotak & Co. Nagar 8½ off
110 Kotak & Co. Pusad 176½
155 N Fatehalli Amraoti 167 3/8

READY COTTON QUOTATION

Bombay, May 24.

Bengal Superfine	148
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F.G.	137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	137
Wardha-Hingt	185/88
Nagpur Savner	185/88
Pundhurna	178/80
Yeotmal	177/89
Arvi	177/79
Ellichpur	177/79
Amraoti-Berar	171/72
Khamgaon	171/72
Mulkapur	163/65
Khandesh	163/65
Jalna/Sailu	164/66
Burwah Sanavad	177/78
Broach Fine	204/205
Punjam/American	207/12
Punjab/American mix	202/205
Cambodia	267/72
Miraj/Sangli	209/212
Compta Good	207/17
Bagalkot	182/87
Kampala	326
Busoga	323
Jinja	319

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, May 24.

Receipts Into Bombay—

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	319	257777
Central India	627	198318
Barsi & Nagar	145	160456
Hyderabad/ Gaorani	344	43401
Berar	1513	409408
Central Provinces	458	103097
Total Oomras	3406	1172457
Dholera	500	75055
N W Provinces	...	8529
Rajputana	360	45570
Sind/Punjab	50	163751
Broach	4213	315108
Coompta & Dharwar	738	30881
Westerns-Northerns	609	23435
Cocoanada	...	132
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	26161
Persian	...	1356
American	...	28379
Egyptian & African	2459	128247
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	12335	2017085

Exports From Bombay—

1st Sept. to 17th May

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1005	310562
Japan &China	5079	632690
Coasts Ports	...	14421
Up-country by Rail	...	95947
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	61403
Total	6084	1115023

SEEDS' TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, May 24.

Market Quotations:—

Castorseeds Delivery May; Opening Rs. 25/12; Closing Rs. 25/12.

Castorseeds Delivery September: Opening Rs. 27/1; Closing Rs. 27/1

Groundnut seeds Delivery May: Opening Rs. 22/9; Closing Rs. 22/9

Groundnut seeds Delivery August: Opening Rs. 23/14/6; Closing Rs. 23/14/6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 24.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 May
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June-Dec.
Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Jan-Mar. 35
Buying T T 1/6 1/32 May-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 1/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 Mail
Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 June-Dec.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264 7/8
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 262 7/8
Banks buying T T 261 7/8
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 574
Banks buying D D 584
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 96 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 86 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.08 1/2 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/16 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 24th inst.
London/Paris 77.00 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 21.73 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.64 23rd inst.
London/Italy 59.75 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.91 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 23rd inst.
London/New York 5.09 1/4 23rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.49 1/2 23rd inst.
Java/London 7.44 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-16-3 22nd inst. £6-16-6 1/2 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 9/16 22nd inst. 19 11/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 22nd inst. 19 3/4 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 1/4 22nd inst. 44.95 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 15/16 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 22nd inst. 1 p.c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, May 24.

There was practically nothing of importance doing in either Linseed or Wheat and the rates were almost stationery after opening.

Linseed for September was at Rs. 7-5-6 and Wheat for same position was at Rs. 4-4-0.

RUBBER.

Bombay, May 24.

Messrs. Broul and Co., have received the following cable dated 23rd inst. (5-58 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Rubber.—Decline due to realisation of heavy shipments to end of July and weak New York advices; forward positions should shortly become attractive purchases."

October/December 6 3/16 6 5/16
January/March 6 5/16 6 7/16
April/June 6 7/16 6 9/16
Copper £32-12-6.

At 5-30 p.m. Linseed September was quoted at Rs. 7-6-6 while Wheat was only at Rs. 4-4-0.

COTTON MARKET REPORT

Weekly Review

Bombay, May 24.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., in their market report on cotton during past week review as under:—

Since we wrote this report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures market have been as under:—

	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
New York 16|5|34	11.39	11.56	11.74	11.84
New York 23|5|34	11.34	11.54	11.72	11.82
	—.05	—.02	—.02	—.02

	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
Liverpool 16|5|34	5.89	5.83	5.81	5.81
Liverpool 23|5|34	5.93	5.88	5.86	5.86
	pl. 04	pl .05	pl .05	pl .05

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 4 points higher.

We have had another week of very small fluctuations, leaving prices about unchanged since last week. The steadiness in America is rather remarkable for there have been many factors in the position which might easily have depressed values. The weather in the cotton belt has been as good as it usually is in the month of May. It has been announced that American Mills are going to curtail production for some time to the extent of 25 per cent. The dollar has actually improved in value in terms of sterling in spite of the silver proposals. Europe is still finding difficulty in arranging exchange to finance purchases of raw material. During the last week we also have had the Whit holidays.

None of the above apparent bearish factors are actually new or unexpected and we can only conclude that all have already been discounted in the present price. We understand that faith in the efficacy of the Bankhead Bill is developing in America. It is possible also that the unfavourable weather conditions which have been prevailing in the American wheat belt may spread to the Cotton belt.

In Bombay we have had a steady market. Good business has been reported with Japan and whilst practically nothing has been done with the Continent there are at last signs that China may soon have to come to this market for further supplies. The Bombay Mill strike continues with little improvement although there are more men working than was the case a week ago. This strike has happened at a most unfortunate time for everyone concerned for there are at last signs of better times ahead for the Textile Industry in this country. Stocks of cloth are low and an improvement in price was more than probable. The Bombay Mills are not in a position at present to pay more wages. Had the men not been so stupid as to listen to the Communist agitators more men would have had employment than was the case before the strike started. Had the men only been allowed to wait until conditions were better they might have had a case worthy of consideration.

In addition to the support from Japanese demand the Bombay forward market is being kept steady by speculators, who are calling for tender against their purchases of Bengal, Oomra and Broach. This is attracting to Bombay cotton which normally would not have come, particularly Punjab|American, which is tenderable against the Broach hedge contract. Should speculators hold the July|August Broach contract at its present small premium as compared with New Crops they must be prepared to take delivery of a large quantity of cotton when the delivery period arrives. We recommend those of our clients who are long of this contract to transfer their holdings to New Broach.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Government Paper Advancing

MILLS AND INDUSTRIALS KEEP STEADY

Strike Situation Hampering Business

TONE HOWEVER, STEADY

Bombay, May 24.

The local Stock Exchange in face of the worsening of strike situation opened steady around yesterday's levels and an optimistic feeling prevailed throughout the session.

The Government Paper opened at Rs. 89 and declined to Rs. 88-15-6 but soon recovered and advanced further to Rs. 89-4| The close was a bit easier at Rs. 89-2-6. Business for 15th June settlement commenced to-day and was done at an anna lower.

Mill Shares were rather easy. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 681-14. Simplex closed at Rs. 74-6.

In the Industrial section Cements and steels etc., were steady.

Tata Powers were in good demand though Andhras were not as much.

Selling pressure was noticeable in Burmas.

Business in new—June 15th Settlement commenced to-day but was mostly of a straddling nature.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 24.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ah. Advance	272	8
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	681	14
250 Bradbury	91	4
100 Century	214	6
100 Central India	225	10
100 Colaba	74	6
100 Coorla	93	2
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	401	4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1	9
100 Elphinstone	0	12
1000 Finlay	80	10
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	124	6
1000 Hindustan	1625	0
100 Indore	81	4
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	49	12
100 Kohinoor	124	6
250 Laxmi	650	0
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	700	0
250 Model	44	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	108	12
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
100 Phoenix	261	4
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2,900	0
50 Simplex	74	6
100 Swadeshi	175	10
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1406	4
1000 Western	725	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	91	0
25-50 Central	26	4
500 Imperial	1347	8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	335	0
50-100 India	107	12
5 Union	X 4	7
CEMENTS		
10 Bundi	28	2
70 Gwalior	90	0
250 Indian	381	4
40 Katni Def.	1280	0
100 Kani Ord.	324	6
75 Okha	163	12
10 Punjab	17	12
100 Shahabad	316	4
70 United	88	0
INSURANCE		
15-10 Jupiter	10	14
15-75 New India	33	0
200 Oriental	4025	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	7
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	139	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1355	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 24.

SETTLEMENT.

3 1|2 per cent G P N Sett. 89|2|6.
3 1|2 per cent G P N Cash 89|3|6.
4 per cent 1960|70 Sett. 103|6.
4 per cent 1960|70 Cash 103|7.
5 per cent 1945|55 Sett. 115|15.
5 per cent 1945|55 Cash 116.

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1953|63 Mysore 103|8.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 115-0-0.
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-4-0.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105-9-0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 93-8-0.
4 per cent 1934/37 100/9
4 per cent 1943 103-14-0.
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 109-4-0.
5 per rcent 1939/44 107-10-0.
5 per cent 1940/43 108-3--0.
5 per cent 1935 103-2-0.
5 1/2 per cent 1933/49 108-6-0.
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105-2-0.

(CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.)

4 per cent B P T 1974 99-2-0.
4 per cent M Deb 1974 98|8.
5 per cent M Deb 1959 108
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 119-10-0.
6 per cent K P T 1956 119/10
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

The 3-1|2 per cent Paper opened at Rs. 89|- declined to Rs. 88-15-6 but soon recovered and advanced to Rs. 89|4. The close was a bit easy at Rs. 89-2-6.

10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	138 12
100	Bombay Suburban	133 12
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	202 8
100	Poona	187 8
100	Surat	171 4
100	Tata Hydro	138 7
1000	Tata Pwer	1048 12
RAILWAYS		
500	Ahm Prantej	828 12
100	Amr. Patty	114 0
100	C Provinces	83 8
100	Dnon. Baramati	87 0
100	Gujarat	62 8
100	Mandra Bhon.	23 0
100	Pachora Jamner	78 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500	Tapti Valley	750 0
MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	17 8
30	Tata Steel	230 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	65 14
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	178 12
60	Belapur Sugar	213 2
100	Bombay Steam	281--4
125	Bombay Burma	441 14
8sh.	B B Petrol Nom.	2-10-6
50	Bombay Telephone	91 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	110 10
100	Indian Radio Ord.	552 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	463 12
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	9 9
30	Tata Construction	68 4
25	Tata Oil	16 8
PREF. SHARES.		
7	per cent Andhra Vly.	1230 0
6	per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7	perr cent Bom. Trams	78 12
5	per cent Central India X.D.	467-8
7	per cent. Katni 1st	125 0
7	per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7	per cent Tata Hydro	126 4
7-1/2	per cent Tata Power	1301 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7	1|2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	133 12
5-1|2	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	per cent. Vishnu	650 0

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

MEASURES FOR INDIA'S ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

Imperial Council Of Agricultural Research To Consider Draft Scheme For Marketing

SIMLA, May 24.

The Associated Press understands that the members of the Sub-Committee of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research will be consulted on or about 6th June at Simla on several questions connected with the draft scheme for one of the immediate measures considered necessary by the Government of India in the proposed plan for the economic improvement of the country. The scheme originally prepared by the Council of Agricultural Research has undergone certain changes since discussions with Mr. Livingstone, the Central Marketing Officer and, it is expected, will undergo further revision in respect of details, financial and otherwise.

MARKETING IMPROVEMENTS.

In the opinion of Mr. Livingstone, the extension of marketing improvements in India must at an early date involve the employment of competent and adequate marketing staff in each of the Provinces. At the same time he thinks that particularly in the early stages of the work, strong staff at the centre will be necessary to co-ordinate the work and assist the provincial officers. Mr. Livingstone is also of the view that the time spent by the Central staff in preparing the ground work of facts by making a complete survey of the position in regard to each commodity will not be wasted and that the progress in the Provinces will be much more rapid after such surveys have been made. He considers that the appointment of staff at the headquarters with a minimum of at least one marketing officer in each Province is necessary as a first step. Accordingly it is suggested in the draft scheme that the Central staff should consist of a marketing officer (with two junior assistants) for each of the following groups.

(a) Cereals (including wheat and rice).
(b) Oil-seeds (including ground-nuts and linseed).
(c) Plantation crops (including tobacco and fruit).
(d) Dairy products (including eggs and poultry) and
(e) Other livestock products (including hides, skins and fish).

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.

It is further suggested that each province should immediately appoint at least one officer on marketing to co-operate with the central staff deferring temporarily, if so desired, the appointment of full marketing staff in order to give time for consultation with the marketing expert regarding requirements of the Province in that respect. This question has so far been considered with reference to the Central and Provincial Governments.

INDIAN STATES.

It is, however, a matter for consideration whether Indian States should also be included in the scheme. In this connection it will be stated that the States of Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda, Mysore, Cochin and Bhopal have so far become constituent States of the Imperial Council of the Agricultural Research and as such are entitled to the same privileges as British Provinces in the matter of representation on the Council, grants from Council-funds, expert advice on technical matters, etc.—A. P.

Passengers by the Italian mail boat (right) Sir Kailasnath Haksar and Dr. Ansari; (left) Mr. Sultan Chinoy with his family.

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN

Over 140 Private Schools Opened And Telephone Line Extended

PESHAWAR, May 24.

The rapid progress in Afghanistan has been marked by the opening of 140 private schools in the Kushag and the Hirat Provinces.

The number of students who are receiving education at these institutions is 2,400 and measures are in hand to double the figure.

The telephone line has been extended from Khanabad to Gardbai and it will be further extended to the village of Pulkhumbi when it will be lined with the trunk exchange line between Mazari Shariff and Fabul.

The Fine Arts School and the Bamian Hotel, work on which was suspended during the winter months, has been resumed.

Work on the Bano Pass has also been restarted.—A.P.

SERIOUS RIOT AVERTED

Strained Feelings Between Muslim Sects Threaten Breach Of Peace

TANGAIL, May 24.

What threatened to develop into a serious riot was averted by the timely intervention of the local officers who hastened to village Balla, within the jurisdiction of Kalighati Police Station on receipt of a report about strained relations prevailing between Hanafi and Ahmadi sects over a mosque.

It is alleged that on May 13 last, 300 members of Ahmadi sect went to the spot armed with lathis and axes and dismantled the mosque belonging to the Hanafi community, which is claimed to have been established by the Hanafi leader Dilwar Ali Khan, 25 years back.

Muhammad Abdul Ahed Kafi of Dinajpore, leader of the Ahmadi Sect, is reported to have been served by the Sub-Divisional Officer with a notice to leave the jurisdiction of the Kalihati Police station within 24 hours. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code restraining both parties from attending the Old Mosque were also issued.

A detachment of armed police, headed by Senior police officers has been deputed to Balla to keep peace.—United Press.

POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE

RANGOON, May 24.

Mohamed Islam, postmaster at the Tigaing Post Office, Katha District, has been sent up for trial on a charge of misappropriating postal money to the value of Rupees 2,000 and attempting to set fire to the post-office on two occasions.

The case is proceeding before a Special Power Magistrate at Katha.—A. P.

Calcutta, May 24.—In connection with the Firing into the Taki Police Station a few days ago, wherein one constable received injuries the local police have arrested four persons.—United Press.

CASE AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS

Nagpur Meeting Protests Against Application Of C. L. A. Act

NAGPUR, May 23.

A strong protest against the application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in the case against Mr. R. S. Ruikar and other labour leaders was made at a largely attaended meeting of the citizens held to discuss the local strike situation to-night.

local strike situation to-night. Mr. Samiullah Khan, Chairman of sided.

Speakers pointed out that such use of the above law in the case against the strike leaders who were at present being tried, was not in conformity with the assurance given to Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly that the Act would not be applied in the case of labour disputes. Even in Bombay where the strike situation was more serious the Criminal Law Amandment Act had not been used against labour leaders.

The meeting passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the strikers, urging the withdrawl of the prosecution of labour leaders and requesting the Government to appoint a Conciliation Board to settle the dispute.

A Relief Committee has also been formed to render aid to the strikers.—A. P.

ONE DACOIT KILLED

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

One decoit was killed and one committed suicide when a police party surrounded a house in the Itawah district where they had hidden themselves. First the decoits fired about 5 rounds at the police but when one of them was killed and another injured the remaining surrendered with five guns.

In all 15 persons were arrested. --A. P

SIR TUKOJI RAO AT INDORE

INDORE, May 23.

His Highness the ex-Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao Holker arrived in Indore to-day and is staying at Lal Bag.

HINDU GIRL DISAPPEARS

Simla Police Unable To Trace Her Whereabouts So Far

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 24.

The sudden disappearance here of a Hindu girl aged 14 has caused a sensation. It seems the girl came recently to Simla to meet her brother. This is the first time that she had boarded a train or a motor car, or seen a town. She was a typical village girl.

Last week she left the house and never returned. The suspicion is that she may be waylaid by some "Goondas" who have been infecting this town for sometime. The police investigations have been proceeding, but they have failed to inspire confidence in the Hindu population.

It is alleged that a gang of boyys have been causing a similar mischief before, but this is first time that they have laid their hand on a girl of a well-to-do Punjabi family.

Hitherto their depredations were confined to the hill girls. It is not known whether the police have even brought the matter to the notice of the District Magistrate.

However, the Hindus are shortly approaching the District Magistrate to see that proper enquiries are conducted.

The fact that all the barriers have been warned, and they have not reported any trace of the girl gives weight to the theory that the girl is still in Simla and is being kept in hiding. The Simla population had hitherto enjoyed immunity from such a crime and great deal of blame is now being thrown on the local authorities who have been unable to do anything in the matter so far.

ENQUIRY INTO SULTANPUR FIRING

Chief Minister Believes Only Rifles Were Used

KAPURTHANA, May 24.

In order to verify the statement of Captain Aziz Ahmed and many other witnesses saying that Lewis gun as well as rifles were fired simultaneously at Sultanpur and produced two different sounds Sir Abdul Hamid, Chief Minister, Mr. Griffen, I. C. S., Secretary to A G C, Mr. K L Gauba, Bar.-at-Law and members of the State Council went there to the military grounds and asked the troops to fire rifles and Lewis gun simultaneously and separately.

After this Mr. Griffen, I C S, Mr. Gauba, Dewan Ajudhya Dass and Pir Taj Din, Bar.-at-Law, stood at a distance of 60 yards as the Muslim mob stood at Sultanpur and while turning their faces to opposite direction asked to open fire either from rifles or Lewis gun or from both. After firing they came and declared that in their opinion only rifles were used.—United Press.

ITAKHOLA MAIL DACOITY CASE

Youth Of 19 To Die And 3 Others Transported For Life

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Setting aside the verdict of the jury, Justice Mr. C. Ghosh, Justice Nasir Ali, and Justice Henderson, sentenced Asita Ranjan Bhattacharya (19) to death on a charge of murder and Biraj M. Deb (18), Bidyadhar Saha (18) and Gouranga Das (15) to be transported for life, in connection with the armed mail dacoity at Itakhola in the district of Sylhet, Assam on 13th March 1933, in the course of which one of the villagers was killed. Mahesh was acquitted.

The prosecution case was that the accused at the point of a revolver rifled the mailbags and killed one Mohamedan porter and wounded two other Mahomedans who tried to apprehend them—A. P.

FRONTIER MAIL GOLD ROBBERY

Arrested Porter Turns Approver

AMRITSAR, May 24.

It is reported that one of the porters arrested in connection with the Frontier Mail Robbery of gold bars at Amritsar station has turned approver.

He, in the course of a statement to the police disclosed the well planned conspiracy implicating the Parcel clerk and others. The alleged parcel in question, which contained gold worth Rs. 31,000 was removed from the Guard's Van before the Mail actually steamed off.

No confirmation is available on the above report owing to the reticence of the investigating agency.

Though various reports are current about the find of the missing parcel, the owner of the parcel Mr. Bhagwandas Madhuram at Amritsar on being approached for confirmation denies the same as unfounded.

Unusual police activities are noticed in Amritsar to-day in this connection.—United States.

RETRENCHMENT IN FRENCH COLONIES

No Governors And Governors-General

PONDICHERRY, May 24.

The President of the French Republic has issued a decree abolishing the posts of Governors and Governor-Generals in the French Colonies as a measure of retrenchment.—United Press.

BIG SILVER HAUL

MADRAS, May 24.

Over 25,000 tolas of silver valued at Rs. 13,000 were seized by the Crime Department Sub Inspector at Karai, a suburb of Madras. It appears that it was being taken in a taxi and came from Pondicherry. The man who was in the taxi has been arrested. Further investigation is proceeding. This is one of the biggest hauls of silver made in recent years.—A. P.

250 PERSONS KILLED

Landslide Works Havoc In Chinese Province

HONGKONG, May 24.

It is estimated that 250 persons have been killed in a landslide at Lokchang in the province of Kwantung. The whole side of the Kaiman Mountain crashed down burying a dozen villages. The nearby river is choked up and hundreds of boats capsized by virtual tidal wave. Following the landslide great volumes of water gushed out of the mountainside like a cataract.—Reuter.

INDO-IRISH TRADE PARLEYS

Govt. To Communicate Their Views

SIMLA, May 24.

Information received from London shows that the conversations between the Indian and the Irish delegations regarding the trade agreement, between India and the Free State have made considerable progress and that their result has been communicated to the respective Governments for their further instructions.

The Government of India are expected shortly to consider the matter and communicate their views to the High Commissioner for India.—A. P.

RABI REMISSIONS IN NIZAM'S STATE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 23.

A communique to the press states that in addition to the 25 per cent remission in the last rabi crop already granted in the current year, the Nizam has been pleased to direct a further remission of 25 per cent in land revenue for the current year to single crop rabi cultivators and to cultivators of double crop lands who had grown only rabi crop. This exemption, however, does not apply to those cultivators who are already granted rabi remission.

In this regard there has only been partial response by the jagirdars to the resolution of the Jagirdars' Committee urging similar relief to the cultivators. Other jagirdars in the country, approached Government for help in the collection of the outstandings of the revenue. In this connection the revenue Department has issued orders to taluqdars with the approval of the President of the Council to render aid to the jagirdars in the collection of revenue provided the jagirdars agreed to afford relief to the ryots to the same extent as given by the Government.

The Nizam has also issued a firman to the Jagirdars expressing appreciation of the efforts of the Jagirdars' Committee in this connection and desiring all jagirdars to grant similar relief to their cultivators in view of the acuteness of the prevailing depression and "thus obviate the necessity for issuing strict orders in this respect."—A.P.

TRIBUTE TO BENGALI ARTIST

Nandlal Bose Invited To Decorate Budhist Temple In Ceylon

COLOMBO, May 24.

Large crowds are flocking in, daily, to the Art Gallery to see the exhibition of Indian pictures that are being exhibited there by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Surendranath Kar and others. A picture depicting the arrival of Sanghamitta in Ceylon from India carrying the Bo-tree, is the centre of attraction at the exhibition.

It is understood that Mr. Nandalal Bose has been invited to carry out decorations at an ancient Buddhist temple about four miles away from Colombo.—United Press.

YOUTH RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED

Bengal Cr. Law Amendment Act At Work

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Bimal Kumar Adhikary, aged 14 years, (nephew of Mahimchandra Das, pleader externed from Midnapur) who was arrested in connection with the terrorist movement in Midnapur was discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and was immediately re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

LEBONG SHOOTING OUTRAGE ECHO

Accused Remanded To Custody

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Jatindra Chandra Mookherji was arrested yesterday by the Special Police in connection with the Lebong Shotting Outrage and produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who remanded him to police custody till May 26.—United Press.

LOVE'S TRAGEDY

Uncle Who Loved His Niece

RANGOON, May 24.

A story of love overtures between an uncle and his niece ending in a double tragedy has reached here.

It is reported that finding his advances were rejected and fearing that the girl might spread the news Maung Bwint of Maganng, stabbed himself to death with a dagger after murdering his niece Matha Nyant in her bed.

On hearing her cries, the neighgours came to the place only to find her lying dead in a pool of blood with about 21 stab-wounds and also her uncle Maung Bwint in the same plight with the dagger by his side.—United Press.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR TRAVANCORE?

TRIVANDRUM, May 24.

The Travancore State Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Rubber Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.—United Press.

"EMPIRE DAY" IN DELHI

Citizens' League Congratulates Hoare And Willingdon

NEW DELHI, May 24.

A number of functions were organised to celebrate the Empire Day. There was a boy scouts rally this morning at which the Chief Commissioner took the salute.

The Delhi Citizens League observed that day by arranging games and sports for school children where sweets were distributed. Later the League held a meeting at which K B S M Abdulla presided.

The League reiterated its faith in the Empire and urged on the people to counteract propaganda against the Empire. The meeting congratulated Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon and the Governor of Bengal on taking steps to suppress the terrorist movement. It was also decided to take practical steps to formulate public opinion against terrorism specially among the students.—A.P.

LIVE-STOCK IMPORTS

Travancore Assembly Passes Bill

TRIVANDRUM, May 24.

The Sri Mulam Assembly yesterday transacted legislative business. Among the bills passed by the Assembly were the Travancore Importation of Livestock Bill, Travancore Markets Regulation Amendment Bill and the Edavagai Bill. The Assembly had to sit two hours extra to pass the Edavagai Bill as re-drafted by the Select Committee. The Bill was read clause by clause and after about fifty amendments were thrown out the Bill was passed.—A.P.

EUROPEAN'S DEAD BODY FOUND IN TANK

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Mystery surrounds the discovery of the dead body of European found floating this morning in the Elliot Tank on the Maidan in front of the Army and Navy Stores.

The deceased, aged about 40 years, was half dressed, wearing only a pyjama. No identity has been established as yet.

The police are investigating.—United Press.

PLEADER BECOMES MONK

THARRAWADDY, May 24.

U. Ba Han, a pleader and an ex-M.L.C. of Okpo in the district of Tharrawaddy has become a Phongyi.

It is understood that he will shortly proceed on foot to India via Shwedaung, Padaung, Yoma and Arakan to visit the holy places of Buddhism and spend the Buddhist Lent at Buddha Gaya after being ordained as a phongyi (Buddhist Monk).—United Press.

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